THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873. [VOLUME V—NUMBER 222

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ATLANTA, APRIL 9, 1873.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

Summary of State News.

ROME.

Mr. James H. Reagan, formerly a citizen of Rome, died a few days ago in Ray county, Missouri.——Saturday was seven degrees warmer in Rome, than any 5th of April in the last fourteen years.—*Commercial.*

GRIFFIN.

Dr. J. T. Banks has been elected President of Griffin Literary and Historical Society——Hon. M. V. McKibben will deliver the address, Memorial Day, 26th April.—The Fire Department of Griffin will have their celebration May 1st.—*News.*

SAVANNAH

Mr. Mosely F. Darrell, of Savannah, who was injured on Thursday by a fall from a carriage, died on Saturday.——The total value of exports from Savannah for the month of March was $2,371,453.——A gambling den was raided upon in Savannah, on Saturday night, by Lieutenant Reilly and a squad of policemen, and three white men, who were managing the game, and eleven negroes, were captured.——an entire new block of buildings are going up in Savannah on west Broad street.——Two gentlemen of this city, have given five hundred dollars each to the Port Society, to assist in the erection of the Seamen's Home.—*News.*

BRUNSWICK.

On the trip of the steamer Lizzie Baker, under command of her Captain, La Rose, from Savannah, Tuesday of last week, he put off at one of the wharves of our city, a negro man who had the small-pox, without even notifying any of the city authorities. The man was afterwards picked up in the streets and provided for. Not content with this, he must repeat the offense on Wednesday last, forcing ashore a sick negro man who had been a faithful deck hand on his steamer for several months, in spite of the pleadings of the man to be carried to his home in Fernandina, whence the steamer was bound the same day.——Sand flies in Brunswick.—*Seaport Appeal.*

SPARTA.

Mrs. James Pickston of Sparta, died on Thursday last.—Two mad dogs were killed in Sparta on Thursday.—Corn planting is ended, and with busy energy the farmers are putting in their guanos. We hear of some who have commenced cotton planting.——The Augusta Presbytery is here in session. Rev. E. M. Green was elected Moderator; Rev. J. W. Lane, stated clerk; Rev. T. P. Cleveland, permanent clerk; Elder H. D. Smith, temporary clerk. Two churches near Athens namely, Bethaven and Mizpah, were enrolled as recently organized. As a body the Presbytery present a fine appearance—men of great intelligence, learning and piety, who are earnestly engaged in attending to the important business entrusted to them. *Times and Planter.*

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

The Scene at Prospect after the Disaster.

Humanity and Barbarism Striving for the Mastery.

Two Hundred Persons Crushed to Death by the Ship's Room.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 3, 1873.

The calamity upon the coast to the White Star steamer continues to occasion profound sensation and sorrow.

AMONG THE DEAD—HEARTRENDING SIGHTS.

The scene of Meagher's Island to-day was very sad. At six o'clock this evening bodies that had been recovered were laid in rows along the sloping ledge, and it required a strong nerve to walk among them and not succumb to tears. There were mothers and little children, strong men staring nightless, their mouths. Little children were there, bruised and bloody, but with that sweet expression which, strange as it may seem, usually comes of violent deaths.

GHOULS PILLAGING THE CORPSES.

It is very sad to say that the bodies were pillaged after they washed ashore, and were then turned adrift again. An emigrant with thirty sovereigns sewed in his vest was found, and all of them cut out. The robber of the dead was apprehended by the magistrate.

A large trench is being dug, in which the bodies of the poor unclaimed will be put to rest.

The steamer is rapidly going to pieces; she is broken quite in two and the wreckers are at work on her.

THE SCENE AT PROSPECT THURSDAY MORNING.

The weather had been gusty all Wednesday afternoon, and towards eight o'clock at night became quite stormy, the wind blowing dead on shore, and according to the local authorities, working woe to the wreck. When day dawned this morning the storm had lulled, and the waters of Prospect harbor were calm and smooth as glass. A boat was speedily engaged to convey the anxious news seekers first to the mill of death, and, secondly, to the spot where the broken and dismembered Atlantic lies. As the skiff shot round the points and passed among the numerous islets and rocky masses that stud the coast, there were glimpses obtained of the wrecking fleet, comprising schooners and tugs beyond number. Row boats, manned by hardy fishermen, that sped full quick to the spot, where were already made fast more than one, whose equipment of grappling irons, drags and ropes told plainly the mission on which its crew was bent. The curiosity of your correspondent was now roused to the highest pitch; and every rock face, every grass slope, every earth terrace was scanned, in the hope of discovering the first traces of the dead harvest of the sea. A slow ascent of a deep declivity, marked by huge projecting granite masses; a glance at the distant breakers, seen from the top of the rock; then, on turning a vast block of stone, the visitor gasped for breath, as at his very feet, still, dark and cold, with glassy eyes opened out to the widest extent and gazing up, lay in rows what not many hours before had been human beings.

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD.

A feeling deeper than reverential awe, a sensation as might be experienced by one standing on the threshold of death, chilled to the very marrow the bones of the lookers on, and it was with slow step and half-averted glance that the gleaner of news approached this solemn assembly. Then what a sight met the eye! There, on the brow of that rocky island, partly on the stone, partly on the grassy earth, wet with last night's rain and cut up by brown patches of moss, lay the aged and the young, the strong and the feeble, equalised at last by the blow which fell so heavily on them. Ay! man, woman and child had been alike swallowed up by the greedy deep. Side by side lay they, some of whose faces bore the imprint of that peace so much spoken of; others were set resolutely, as if the last thought of the living creature had been duty; and others again revealed nothing of the final emotions that must have crowded the few fast passing minutes that elapsed ere eternity opened up before them.

PICTURE OF THE CORPSES.

The dead lay in all positions, the half-recumbent, stiffened by death, and icy [illegible] wildly agitated, as if the struggle had been long and bitter; easy and natural, making one almost believe that no agony had been suffered by the departed; defensive, as if resisting the buffetting of the maddened waves on the horrid cliff night on the bare cliffs; in all stages of dress, from the well-to-do emigrant with his clothes all on, evidencing his habits, to the weary sailor just relieved from his watch, who had turned in, clad in wet garments; women, whose dresses had been torn to pieces by the action of the breakers; children as they might have been in their beds—but one and all carefully and reverentially covered where mutilations disfigured the form, for, alas! the work of rescue needs a bold and unscrupulous hand, and the flesting body must be gaffed as it washes by, and, no matter where the sharp hook strikes, whether on face or neck or body, it cuts and tears frightfully. Some corpses had been so terribly lacerated that sail cloth had been used to cover up the features and limbs which lowed itself could no longer recognize. Hands, arms, feet and legs that were bare were seen around, and all were bleached and shrunken horribly.

DEATH APPEARS LIKE LIFE.

Faces were discolored and blotched red, green—yes, all manner of hideous colors; and, again, there were those fair and rosy as in life. Gazing upon some of these forms one would have sworn they slept, and so strong was the illusion that in stepping by them the step was light, for fear of waking those who never will wake until the sound of the last trump.

In this awful array of one hundred and ten bodies—all that were discovered up to twelve o'clock—two faces struck the beholder with undisguised horror; one, that of a man, whose outstretched arms lent additional force to the wild expression of the widely distended eyes. These glared so intensely that their fixed look of despair was a force unequalled by any save that of a female body, and then, indeed, was the agony of death met angrily, fiercely, furiously, depicted with startling vividness on rigid lineaments and firm-set features.

POSITION OF THE WRECK.

Leaving this grievous sight and taking boat once more, the visitor was landed on the narrow neck of Mar's Island, and traversing rapidly came full in sight of the wreck itself, nearly covered by the breaking seas that washed constantly over it. On Golden Rule Rock itself a portion of the blows of the ill-fated steamer still showed above the surf and directly in front of the spectator the masts projected from that portion of the hull which was apparently slid back from the rock.

THE DEBRIS ON THE ROCK.

At Golden Rule Rock, on which the ship struck, boats innumerable were cruising around the falling monster, not daring, however, to approach too closely for fear of the rush of the waters. The shore was thickly strewn with debris—planks, masts, beams, yards, staves, boxes, coops, broken boats, oars, ropes, skylight frames, and all the strange objects cast up from the Man of the Ocean. The rock was crowded by men anxious to secure a share of the huge quantity of lumber that was being continually washed up. United with Swedish and Danish letters, were young fruit sapplings, defaced photographs, iron bolts and fragments of books in different languages. But the sea ran too high to permit the employment of divers or the approach of the sunken hull, and the various crafts busied themselves securing the heaving main in search of bodies and floating cargo. As soon as the weather moderates steps will be taken to save what can be saved of the cargo.

THE CREW MUTINOUS AND ROB THE DEAD.

The officers who were saved went back to the wreck to day. Stories of the dead having been plundered and abused are rife, and are much exaggerated; but there is no doubt that some of the crew, who were a bad set, robbed all they could, but the presence of the fishermen prevented their doing so to any great extent. Some of the crew were insubordinate beyond the control of the officers during the voyage.

THE CREW A BAD LOT.

The crew was one of the hardest that was ever gathered in any vessel. They were picked up about the Liverpool wharves and docks, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were kept under control during the voyage.

The storekeeper says that one of them made an attempt to snatch his watch and chain one night, but was foiled. On another occasion, during the storm of the 25th March, he states that some of the crew attempted to break into the spirit room, and it was for a while feared that force would have to be used to prevent them. When the boats came from the shore to rescue the survivors the sailors repeatedly pushed the passengers aside or knocked them down and jumped into the boats themselves.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS CRUSHED TO DEATH —TERRIBLE INCIDENTS.

Some of the incidents of the disaster, as related by the survivors, are horrowing. At one time during the weary watch before dawn the fore boom broke loose from its fastenings, and swinging around crushed to death about two hundred persons who were gathered on the house deck. Several passengers are reported to be drowned by life boats which, not being properly managed, overturned and drowned the unfortunates before assistance could be rendered. Some men who had life-buoys and endeavored to reach the rock by means of the line from the vessel, not having them properly adjusted, but on the lower part of their bodies, were floating with their heads down, and in this way many were drowned before reaching the rock. One young man, with no clothing save a shirt and vest, and two life-buoys fastened around his body, leaped into the water and attempted to reach the rock. The passengers who gave the statement say they attempted to dissuade him from the attempt, but he persisted, and when finally they were rescued and landed on shore, the body of the young man who perished in his attempt was the first they saw, and the life-buoys were still on the body.

Among the passengers was a native of the old country, who had been in the United States for some time, and had lately returned to England to bring his wife and family of five children to the home he had provided for them in the new world. They were on board the ill-fated Atlantic, and father, mother and children all perished.

The survivors say it was a fearful sight to witness the manner in which many of the unfortunate persons met their death. Unable to reach the deck, in consequence of the jam in the gangway, several rushed through the porthole, only to be seized in the icy grasp of the merciless waves and dashed to death against the sides of the ship.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMER.

The White Star Line of steamers comprise at present the Oceanic, the Republic, the Adriatic, the Baltic, and the Celtic. The lost steamship Atlantic made the sixth of the line. The Company to which these steamers belong is known as the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, of which Mr. J. H. Sparks is agent in this city, and their route lies between New York and Liverpool via Queenstown, Ireland. The pioneer steamer, the Oceanic, was built in 1870, and she was shortly followed by the Atlantic, the vessel now lost.

The Atlantic was built in the 1871 in the ship-building yards of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, on Queen's Island, Belfast. At her launch all "christening" was dispensed with, and she was named the Atlantic without any ceremony. She was an iron screw steamer of 3,707 tons register, 437 feet over all in length, 41 feet extreme beam, and 31 feet depth of hold. She was furnished with compound high and low-pressure engines of 600 nominal horse power. The diameter of the higher pressure cylinders was 41 inches, of the low pressure 78 inches, and the length of stroke five feet. Her propeller was furnished with four cast-steel blades. Her masts were four in number, composed of iron tubes with a short pole. Three of the masts were square rigged, and her canvass, like her sister ships, was immense in its area. She was so constructed that in case of any accident to the engines her spread of canvass would render her independent of the machinery. She was constructed with three arched decks of iron, planked with wood. The hull was divided into six water-tight compartments by five bulk heads extending from the bottom up to the main deck. In view of the disaster it is interesting to know that, in addition to the ordinary ship's pumps, she was provided with a powerful centrifugal pump, which could be worked either by steam or hand.

In regard to the manner in which the ship was navigated, the Atlantic was provided with one of Globorne's automatic tell-tale telegraphs, which communicated from the bridge to the engine-room, and the wheelhouse aft, and which by the return signal showed at once whether the signal was obeyed. She was also fitted up with a patent steam steering apparatus, which has been successfully used on the steamship Great Eastern. The steam is always kept on, and the action of this apparatus is controlled by a diminutive wheel placed in a wheel house just abaft the bridge. An observer describing the working of the steering gear of this vessel, thus speaks of it: "The man at the wheel is thus immediately under the eye of the captain or officer in charge of the ship; he steers this 440 foot ship with more ease and certainty than a ferry boat; the steam-buffers ease the shock when a sea strikes the rudder or the ship pitches heavily, and thus the steersman takes his two hours' 'trick' at the wheel as a mere pastime in comparison with the hard work of ordinary steering. A wheel-quadrant, with grooved edge for the steering chains to grip and play in, gives immense power over the rudder." The crew ordinarily carried by the Atlantic was, all told, 190 men. There were forty hands in the stewart's department, and nearly as many in the engineer's. The ship carried ten large life-boats, and crews were told off to each in four departments—the sailing, victualling, engine, and fire departments.

Turning to the arrangements provided for passengers, saloon and steerage, on the Atlantic, a great many excellent conveniences, accompanied with great elegance, will be found to have marked the construction and equipment of the ship. She was classed A1 and "twenty years in red" on the Liverpool registry, and was designed to carry 200 first-class passengers and 1,000 steerage passengers, besides a large quantity of cargo. The saloon and berths for the cabin passengers were amidships, where there was little or no vibration of the screw and engines and the minimum of motion when the ship was pitching. Forward of this department, and cut off by massive iron doors, were the quarters assigned to unmarried male steerage passengers; aft of the saloon, and kept as separate from the rest, were the married couples' and and single women's quarters. Here was kept the ship's surgeon's cabin—a complete apothecary shop.

A certain magnificence marked the adornments and upholstery of the Atlantic. The saloon and its appurtenances were very beautiful in their decoration and furnishings. The saloon was eighty feet long and extending entirely across the ship for a width of forty feet. The lounges and fixed seats were upholstered in crimson velvet; the panels of the saloon damask of white and pink, and the pilasters, brackets, and cornices were of teak picked out with gold. The bed-hanging of the state-rooms and sleeping berths, which were large and commodious, were of green reps, and the appointments were, in all respects, elegant and complete. In brief the Atlantic was a splendid sepulchre for the unfortunates who met their death in that raging waste of sea in the darkness of the early morning yesterday.

It only remains to be added to the sketch of this ill-fated vessel that she arrived in this port on her first outward voyage from Liverpool toward the end of June, 1871. She left New York on her first return voyage on Saturday, July 1, following.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The New York Gas Strike.

Conductors Resolve to Strike.

Murderer Lynched in Illinois.

Democratic Mayor Elected in Cincinnati.

The Connecticut Election.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The gas burned brightly last night, notwithstanding the continuance of the strike. The company secured other workmen.

Under cross examination in the Mutual Insurance examination, McCulloch acknowledged that the charges against the Company had already been investigated by a committee of stockholders and the Superintendent at Boston, and declared that it would be utterly groundless to investigate the matter further at Albany, and Easton, Pa.

A man by the name of Craves murdered his wife this morning. He was in a state of intoxication.

The conductors of the narrow guage railroads met last night and resolved to strike for four hours and three dollars per day.

Two leading non gas strikers were brutally attacked on a car last night.

FOUGHKEEPSIE, April 8.—The loss by the sinking of the propeller Nyphi is $75,000.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, April 8.—The municipal election resulted in favor of the McEnery ticket.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, April 8.—The entire Republican ticket has been elected by a majority of from one hundred to three hundred.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, April 8.—O'Neil, acquitted of the charge of killing a man at El Paso, killed another man in La Salle county a few days ago. He attempted to escape, but a crowd of excited miners caught and hanged him.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—The Library drawing has been postponed until July 9th.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Troops are closing around Capt. Jack, who persists in remaining in the Lava Beds or having reservation in the vicinity. The Peace Commission thinks Capt. Jack frightened.

OHIO.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

COLUMBUS, April 8.—The Citizens' candidate is elected Mayor.

The disorders in the Eighth Ward Precinct will probably result in the death of four men from beating and shooting. The Riot alarm was sounded, when sixty policemen appeared and prevented further bloodshed.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The Democrats have elected the Mayor and Police Commissioners.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—James G. Bell, Democrat, is elected Mayor.

CONNECTICUT

ELECTION.

HARTFORD, April 8.—The Senate will probably stand 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats; last year it was 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

In the House it is very close, indicating a small Democratic majority; 129 towns show opposition gains over the Republican vote last spring, 7,500, including 1,852 Temperance. Ingersoll's majority is about 4,000; Starkweather, Republican, re-elected to Congress; also Hawley, Burnum, Democrat, elected to Congress. Kellogg's election close in the Second District.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NEWS FROM THE WRECK.

HALIFAX, April 9.—The divers at work report the vessel most awkwardly placed. Two of them went into the No. 4 hatch, but found no light or space to work. The passengers and cargo are scattered that the hatches cannot be got at. Two girls were found lying in their beds in the lower after-steerage. Boats will be blown in the ship in order to facilitate the recovery of the bodies and cargo. Eleven bodies were got to-day, of which five were identified one night. Two hundred and twenty-six bodies have been recovered so far. None of Dodd family have been amongst passengers.

☞ The New York press brings serious charges against Miss Olive Logan. They state, on what they claim is good authority, that the original play by Miss Olive Logan, recently performed at the Union Square Theatre, entitled "A Business Woman," is a translation from the French of a play produced in 1864, at the Theater Francis, Paris, under the name of Maitre Guenis, and announced as the work of Emile Augier. Characters and plots are the same as in the original, but the incisive character of the dialogue is supplied with wearisome verbiage and otherwise it has been badly spoiled in the process of adaptation, which proves to be a mixture of melo-drama and farce. Rather rough, that, on the fair Olive.

☞ Fashionable female pickpockets in Gotham now put on a third arm attachment when they go out for game. A gentleman in a Broadway stage, on a recent evening, felt a hand groping in his pocket on the side next to a well-dressed woman. At the same time a neat, gloved hand rested on her lap on the same side, and seizing this as he was leaving the vehicle he pulled her arm off.

☞ The Pittsburg Post says: "Senator John Scott, of this State, voted against the extra compensation and did not take the money; Senator Cameron voted for it, and immediately pocketed the extra, although he is worth millions and Scott is poor." Very likely it will turn out that both have taken the salary grab.

☞ The Samana Bay Company has purchased a new steamer for the Samana dealers. It is proposed to construct thirteen wharves, a mile and seven hundred feet wide, capable of accomodating in the basin thus formed, twenty large steamers. A number of warehouses will also be erected.

☞ The entertainment given to Grant and family at Delmonico's, by Mr. Henry Clews, did not terminate till 2 o'clock.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 23½; sales 287 bales.

Flour dull and in buyer's favor; superfine State $6 10a6 60. Wheat dull; $1 65 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; offered sparingly; new mess $17 25a17 50. Lard firm; offerings light—Western steam 8¼. Turpentine dull and heavy at 54a53. Rosin firm at $5 05a5 07½ for strained. Freights quiet—room scarce.

Stocks dull. Gold firm at 18¾. Money firm at 8½ per cent. Exchange—long 7½, short 8¼. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet.

Arrived—Steamer Terry.

LONDON, April 8 —Consols 93⅜a93¼. 5s 90 5-8.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.— noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 9¼a9¾; Orleans 9¾. LATER.—Cotton dull and easier; uplands 9¼; Orleans 9¼a9¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February or March, 9¼d.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn 27s 6d.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, April 8, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Cotton—No change from yesterday. We quote 16¼a17. Asking higher for fancy and better grades.

Exchange—Buying at ¼, selling at 3 8 premium.

Money—Loaned at 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 16; selling at 1 18.

Silver—Buying 1 09, selling 1 13.

Bonds and Stocks—Dull and but little doing. Georgia 6s, 72a74; 7s, 85a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s, 90a92. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 93a96; Georgia R. R. bonds, 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 90a92. Rome city 7s, 68a72 Savannah, 85.

Flour.—In good supply; fine $6; superfine $7a7 50; extra 8 50a9; double extra 9 50; family 10a10 50, extra family 10 50a10 75; fancy 11 50a12.

Corn Meal—85a87.

Wheat—We quote Red $2; white 2 05a2 10.

Corn—Choice white 81a85, in store, and 84 at depot, on arrival for medium; mixed 82a83.

Hogs—Gross to butchers 5½a6; net 8.

Bulk meat—shoulders 7½; C. R. sides 9½; clear sides 9½; hams 11½a12.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15a15½; plain country 13½a14; small lots serving and demand good, shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 10½; clear sides 11.

Lard—Tierces 10a10½; cans, buckets and kegs 11½a12.

Sugar—Crushed 14; granulated and powdered 14; Demarra 11 1-2a12 1-2; standard A 12¾; extra C 12 1-2; yellow C 12; brown 10¼a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 25a2 50; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 30; barrels 32a33; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights, stiff, 21 1-2.

Coffee—Java 27a30; Mocs 32a35; Rio 23½a25.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Butter—Good choice commands 25a30.

Poultry—We quote: Chickens 30a35; turkeys, 1 00a1 50; geese 50.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 17.

Hay—Western timothy $1 90a2 00; clover $1 60; mixed, 1 80a1 85; Georgia 1 65a1 75.

Bran—90a1 25, mill prices.

Vegetables—Irish potatoes $1 00a1 25, western; sweet potatoes $3 00a3 15. Seed potatoes—Goodrich $4 75a5 00. Early Rose $5 00; Pinckeye $6 25a6 50.

Beans—Mixed $1 00; white $1 25.

Peas—Mixed $1 10; clay $1 30; white 1 25.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, gross, 8a5 1-2; net 9a10; good mutton, gross, 5 1-2a6; net 12 1-2.

New Vegetables—Are coming into market quite freely. Beets 15a20. Onions 10a15. Celery per bunch 20a25. Cabbage per head 35a60. Carrots per bunch 10a15. Turnips 15a20. Radishes 12a15. Lettuce 15a20. Soup stuff 10a15. Cucumbers 25. Green Peas 20a25 per quart.

Seed—Clover $7 50a8 per bushel; blue grass 2 50; timothy 5; orchard grass 3 50.

Factory Goods—No changes to note. Brown domestics, Graniteville 7 8, 11¼; Trion 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11¼; Graniteville 4-4, 13; Trion 4-4, 13; Augusta 4-4, 13; Graniteville 3-4, 9½; Augusta 3-4, 9½; Roswell 7-8, 11½; Jewells Mills 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13½; Concord jeans, 75; Cassimere 65a1 25; light osnaburgs, 14½a18; yarns, $1 60a1 65; cambrics, glazed, 9a10; paper, 11a12; checked, 15; stripes, 13a15; bleached cotton, 7a31; ginghams, heavy, 12a25; tickings, 9a30.

Oats—A very limited supply in market and but few inquiries.

Rice—Stock very light and buyers scarce. Held at 9a9½.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES

For May.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, on the first Tuesday in May next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A part of land lot No. 194, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, 6½ acres, more or less, it being the north part of said lot, bounded on the east by Gladden & Wilson, on the south by Wesley Brown, on the west by land sold as the property of George Latham, by virtue of and to satisfy two justice judgments in favor of the 490th district G. M., in favor of W. S. Phillips vs. George Latham. Levy made and returned to me by W. A. Skaggs, L. C. April 7, 1873.

apr8-12t-w-td-pfgt 25 per levy SHERIF.

D. C. SEYMOUR, of Ga. W. H. POPE, of Tenn.

D. C. SEYMOUR & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND

Dealers in all Kinds of Produce,

No. 93 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly. may14-ly

CLOTHING

—FOR—

SPRING

AND

Summer.

THE attention of my patrons and the public in general is respectfully invited to my

STOCK OF CLOTHING

for this spring, made up of the best material and the latest style, and I offer them at extremely LOW PRICES. Also a splendid stock of White Shirts, Under Wears, Hosiery, Neck Wear, the very best Paper and Linen Collars, etc., etc.

An examination of my stock and prices is respectfully solicited.

A. ROSENFELD,
Gate City Clothing Store,
49 Whitehall street.

apr6-d1t

Western & Atlantic

Railroad Company,

Office Master Transportation, April 5th, 1873.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK.

Via Nashville or Knoxville.

On and after Sunday, 6th inst.,

NIGHT PASSENGER OUTWARD

Will leave Atlanta	8:10 P. M.
Arrive in Dalton	1:20 A. M.
Arrive in Chattanooga	3:45 A. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER INWARD—THROUGH FROM NEW YORK.

Will leave Chattanooga	4:30 P. M.
Leave Dalton	6:51 P. M.
Arrive in Atlanta	12:30 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER OUTWARD—THROUGH TO NEW YORK, via NASHVILLE.

Will leave Atlanta	8:30 A. M.
Arrive in Chattanooga	4:30 P. M.

DAY PASSENGER INWARD—THROUGH FROM NEW YORK.

Will leave Chattanooga	5:45 A. M.
Leave Dalton	9:09 A. M.
Arrive in Atlanta	1:05 P. M.

H. S. WALKER,
Master Transportation.

apr6-d1w

WM. JENNINGS. J. O. HARRIS. J. S. PETERSON.

Jennings, Harris & Peterson,

Real Estate Agents and

AUCTIONEERS.

SPECIAL attention given to conducting sales of Real Estate in the city of Atlanta and vicinity by auction.

J. S. Peterson, Auctioneer,

Office adjoining Hardware store of T. M. Clarke & Co., on Line street, near Peach tree.

apr6-d1m

[City Official Advertisement.]

To Stone Masons

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received until Friday next, 11th inst., for each Stone Masonry as the City Council may require for the Second Quarter of 1873. Bids will be made both for Dry Work and Mortar Work.

It will be classed: Paving, Wall Work and Covering.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer. Bids will be sent to Clerk of Council. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

R. C. YOUNG,
Chairman Street Committee.

apr8-d4t

[City Official Advertisement.]

To Contractors

FOR BUILDING A CISTERN.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received until Friday, 11th instant, for BUILDING A CISTERN on Broad Street, near Alabama street, 115,000 gallon capacity, same as the one on Broad street, in front of Tallulah Engine House. Material and work will be required to be first-class. Plans and specifications of same may be seen at the office of the City Engineer, over the Station House. Direct your proposals to the Clerk City Council. Seal with wax, and write your names across the seal.

J. C. McMILLAN, Chairman,
D. A. BEATIE,
J. H. GOLDSMITH, Committee.

apr8-d3t

BANK

—OF THE—

STATE OF GEORGIA

Authorized Capital, $1,000,000,

Organized under Charter Granted by the State of Georgia.

F. M. COKER.....PRESIDENT.
W. W. BELL.....CASHIER.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. WYLY, L. P. GRANT,
T. G. HEALY, R. W. MARSH,
R. F. MADDOX, JOHN JONES,
JAS. H. CALLOWAY, W. W. BELL,
F. M. COKER.

This Bank is now open for business. Receives Deposits, Buys and Sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country. apr6-d1t

REMOVAL.

L. COHEN & CO.

HAVE removed to the large and commodious brick store No. 29 Whitehall street, between Hunter and Mitchell, one block from their old stand, where they will be pleased to see their customers.

L. COHEN & CO.

apr6-3tw

GERMAN MILLET

IS WHAT SOUTHERN FARMERS SHOULD

RAISE FOR HAY!

For Horses, Mules and Cattle.

Will grow better on poor land than any other grass known. Other plants require rich land to grow well, but German Millet will produce a heavy crop of hay on poor land, from 2½ to 3 tons per acre, and on good land, from 4 to 6 tons per acre. Cut when in bloom, cure and put away in mow. On poor land

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

Interesting to Business Men.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just (24th ultimo) rendered an important decision. A telegram to the New York World says the case was as follows:

"James E. Tyler telegraphed October 30, 1872, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, to John Warren, of New York, to purchase 100 shares of Western Union stock. The message was transmitted and received '1,000 shares.' Mr. Tyler brought a suit in assumption for damages, and was awarded $2 60 damages by the jury, being the cost of the message. A motion for a new trial was overruled, but an appeal taken to the Supreme Court."

On the trial of this appeal the Supreme Court reversed the decision and remanded the case for a new trial. The court utterly scouted the idea of respecting the contract (so called), printed upon the telegraph's blanks. At great length it discusses this contract. Here is its conclusion:

"The court is free to say that, forced as it is on the sender, the contract is unjust, unconscionable, without consideration, and utterly void."

A Southern Lady Worthy of Notice for her Practicality.

The Catoosa Courier contains a complimentary notice of Miss Sarah Howard, daughter of the Rev. C. W. Howard, of Kingston, Georgia, for her interest and practical success in attention to fowls. The editor paid a visit recently to Mr. Howard, and interestingly describes Miss Howard's splendid poultry yard. She has devoted much attention to improved breeds of poultry, and took a number of premiums at the last State Fair at Atlanta. She has Brahmas, Leghorns, and Black Spanish fowls. The two last average 200 eggs annually. The Brahmas average seven pounds at five months, and the roosters get to weigh eighteen pounds.

The Courier thus closes:

The Aylesbury and another species of duck, both of most approved varieties, Miss Howard also has; and her time is chiefly devoted to making poultry raising prove profitable and interesting. Such intelligent attention and care will doubtless insure success. By means of the above and many other domestic industries the "true women of the South" are elevating and refining labor, making homes beautiful and attractive, besides securing to themselves that proper independence which they should ever obtain.

We sincerely hope Miss Howard's enterprise will incite many others to similar effort.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., OF NEW YORK, FALSELY CLAIMING TO BE GEORGIA'S FINANCIAL AGENT IN EUROPE.

Governor Smith's Attention Called to the Matter.

We have before us a copy of the American Register of February 1, 1873, a paper published in Paris and London by J. Kremer & Co. The paper is published simultaneously in the two cities of the continent.

We find in said paper the following advertisement:

CLEWS, HABITCH AND CO.,

11, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

Fiscal agents of the United States Government, for Europe, and all Foreign Countries,

Sell and purchase United States Government Securities, purchase Coupons of Government and Railway Bonds, issue Letters of Credit for the Continent, sell sight drafts, for large or small amounts, on any place in the United States, make Cable Transfers of Money, and do a general Banking Business.

FINANCIAL AGENTS IN LONDON OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,

NEW YORK.

It will be seen from this advertisement that our familiar old acquaintance in the bonds, Henry Clews of New York, is falsely representing himself in Europe, to be the financial agent of the State of Georgia.

Has Georgia not suffered enough in her pecuniary interest from the fellow, that she is to be degraded by the contamination of his claiming to be her agent.

Georgia's day of reckoning with Henry Clews is yet to come. Not satisfied with his achievements in the past, at her cost, while Bullock misruled us, he seems to be continuing his offence against her fame and welfare. With the termination of Radical rule in Georgia ended the agency of Henry Clews. The black record of that agency is yet to be laid bare in its darker features. The Bond Committee discovered enough to sample his illegalities, and hold him up to public condemnation. But there is yet more to be discovered. The men who know the full measure of his guilt have not yet testified.

But in the meantime let him be forced to cease his false claim of agency for Georgia. Traduce and abuse the State as he has done, his mendacious advertisement shows how highly he esteems the honor of connection with her finances.

Stephens' History of the United States.

The following is a high commendation of a valuable book. Having seen it, we specially requested it for publication, as it is a deserved tribute to an excellent work:

ATLANTA, GA., April 8, 1873.

Dr. A. L. Hamilton, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—I have read with great interest "Stephens' History of the United States." It is, beyond all question, the best compendium of the history of the country. Its style is clear and simple, its narration of events accurate, and its arrangement admirable. I trust that it may be adopted as a textbook in our schools and colleges, and that it may have a place in the library of every Southern family.

Respectfully, JAMES M. SMITH,
Governor.

Interesting to Insurance Agents.

The following correspondence, which requires no explanation, will be read with *feeling* interest by our insurance agents:

MACON, April 3, 1873.

W. L. Goldsmith, Esq., Comptroller General:

SIR—In view of 37th March you require the to collect $10 of each agent of insurance companies. Do you intend the tax to apply to each member of a firm?

Yours respectfully,
W. T. NELSON,
T. C. of Bibb county.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER GENERAL,
ATLANTA, April 3, 1873.

W. T. Nelson, T. C., Macon, Ga.:—DEAR SIR—Yours of 3rd instant to hand. Each member of insurance firm pays the special tax of $10.

Very respectfully,
W. L. GOLDSMITH,
Comptroller General.

Savannah News.

The Western Farmers on the War Path.

There is no mistake about it this time. The corporations and monied monopolists are astounded and alarmed at the gigantic proportions that the new secret order, "The Patrons of Husbandry," has assumed in so short a time. Nor do the monopolists like the grangers open announcement that, if they cannot break the ruinous oppressions of the "rings" in any other way, they will enter the field of politics, and seek redress through the ballot-box. The banded robbers do not fancy this court of last resort. They are willing to test their strength before Congress or the State Legislatures, but the people—that is another thing.

The strides of the farmers' movement are tremendous in Illinois. The first grange was organized about two months ago, and yet more than 800 townships out of the 1,500 in the State have organized local clubs. The total number of such organizations in that State does not fall below 1,100, with an average membership of 100. No estimate places the combined membership of the granges in Illinois by the Fall, at less than one-half of the voting population of the State.

In Iowa there are 800 granges, and the Legislature is filled with representatives sent there by the farmers to demand the reforms that are the basis of the Order. Some of the results in this State are of a very substantial character: one-third of all the elevators and warehouses are controlled by the granges; 5,000,000 bushels of grain and enormous numbers of cattle and hogs have been shipped through the agents of the Order, with increased profits to the farmers; $365,000 have been saved to its members by actual computation, in the purchase of agricultural machinery and implements; and not less than $100,000 will be invested during 1873 by the granges of Iowa in establishing manufactories—thus creating a home demand for the products of the farm.

The order is nearly as strong in the other Western States; and, in fact, it vigorously flourishes all the way from Texas to Maine. The facts that we have given are sufficient to show the startling increase of numbers, and the intense earnestness of purpose that is fast uniting the farmers of the whole country in one invincible self-protecting, self-advancing organization.

The Western organizations, while they denounce the protective tariffs that compel them to pay double prices so that the Eastern capitalist may enjoy dividends of 120 per cent.; while they denounce the monopoly power that is enthroned in Washington, as the dispenser of subsidies to steamships and land grants to railway corporations, and exclusive privileges to the pet banking system of the government, etc; yet these Western men strike more particularly at the extortions of the railroad-stock waterers. Nor is it strange. The case of an Indiana land-owner may illustrate the deep importance of this grievance. He says:

On the 1st of July last, corn was worth (on the land) 42 cents a bushel, and the price of a freight car to New York was $90. The railroad advanced the price in September to $150, and recently to $295 a car, and corn has been depressed in price to 18 cents. Now, if the railroads can do a fair business at $90, they rob the farmer of 24 cents a bushel. Had my land been cultivated in corn, at 75 bushels to the acre, my crop would have been 105,000 bushels, and they take from me over $25,000. The difference between $90 a car and $300 will make a difference in the value of every acre of more than $100; but call it only $50 and the loss in the value of real estate is over $3,000,000.

The Radical politicians are, of course, hurrying to join the ranks of the enemies of monopoly. It is flood tide. But some of the ablest thinkers of the country are also enlisted in the cause of the people. The philosophic Frederick Hecker boldly says, "that railways are nothing but a licensed class of highways, holding privileges which, in case of mismanagement and in the interest of public welfare, may be revoked. They were not privileged in the interest of a few, but they were licensed for the advantage of the people at large; and every violation of this doctrine is a bare-faced swindle."

It is both right and proper that the farmers of every State should organize for the purpose of procuring just rates in railway transportation. Beyond that, is another and deeper remedy still. The long lines of rails that stretch almost across a Continent cannot be operated cheap enough to carry the superabundant products of the West to market, and leave a good price for the producers. It cannot be done—the distance is too great, and railway transportation is too extravagant at the best. The perfect remedy for their ills lies in a short, broad and deep water way to connect the waters of the Tennessee and Ocmulgee rivers. The farmers of the great far West have no other thorough and permanent mode of relief; no other possible route to market that can carry off a large crop without encroaching on the legitimate profits of the producers. May we not, therefore, suggest to Governor Smith that the principal managers of "The Patrons of Husbandry" in the West, and especially in the Southwest, be personally invited to participate in the grand conference of the 20th of May?

Beet Root Sugar.

The first attempts to manufacture sugar from the beet were disastrous failures, and they extended over about fifty years. The industry did not get on its feet until the wars of Napoleon reduced the French people to great extremities for the needful household supplies. Four imperial manufactories were established, and from that time the business has steadily increased. The last year's crop was the largest ever known, and was distributed as follows:

France	tons.	400,000
Germany	do	240,000
Austria	do	190,000
Russia and Poland	do	190,000
Belgium	do	90,000
Holland, etc	do	40,000
Total	do	1,100,000
Against (in 1871-72)	do	985,000

The available stocks at all the entrepots on the 22d of February of the present year reached fifty-eight thousand one hundred tons, as compared with fifteen thousand seven hundred tons for a corresponding period in 1872.

There are over 2,000 manufactories in Europe; and one-sixth of all the arable land in France is devoted to the cultivation of beets.

Nothing is lost or wasted in this industry. The pressed pulp is very valuable for the fattening of cattle; the refuse of all kinds is rich in fertilizing material; potash is made from the residue of the distilled molasses; and the leaves of the beet work up admirably in the adulteration of leaf and smoking tobacco. The pulp usually sells for six dollars a ton.

The average production of beets is six and one-half per cent. of raw sugar. The refined beet sugar is fully equal to that made from the cane, being, in fact, undistinguishable in color or taste. The modes of manufacture have been so greatly improved that beet-root sugar can compete with all other sugars in the markets of the world.

This is an important branch of agriculture that can be successfully conducted in this country. The climate of California is said to be especially adapted to the business. The climate of Georgia or of any State that lies below the nine months' frost line is equally favorable. Nothing but enterprise is lacking to enable us to grow our own sugar, and some to spare for our neighbors.

PARLOR MATCHES.

The Bartow County Agricultural Association Blames Away Against Their Use as Injurious to the Public Interest.

At the February meeting of the Bartow County Agricultural Association a committee was appointed to investigate the subject of the parlor match and report the same to the next regular meeting of this association.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

MARCH 22, 1873.

Gents of the Association: Your committee appointed to investigate the subject of the parlor match, at our last meeting, ask leave to report: That while they are free to admit the parlor match for common family use is far superior to the old sulphur match of a quarter of a century past, yet, any new invention must stand or fall from the general benefit derived from its use to mankind. Taking this view of it, we are forced to report unfavorable to its use.

1. Because it ignites so easily care must be taken to prevent much destruction in the hands of careless parties.

2. Their use has become so general that no cabin or cottage is without them.

3. They are so cheap that it invites carelessness in the hands of all who use them, rather than care.

4. We present stubborn facts for the contemplation of all classes of our countrymen, to show that their use is attended with more loss and mischief in the country, than all the benefits to be derived from their superiority as a family necessity can possibly award us.

From the best sources of information at our command we learn there has been sixty-two gin-houses destroyed within our own State, during the last season, traceable to the use of the parlor match.

This alone would compel your committee to report unfavorable to their use, and especially when our own county has suffered more than its *pro rata* share of this great loss. But when we turn our minds to other losses by the same means, we are astounded at their immensity, and wonder that the subject has not been looked into before by the wise and prudent of the land. Cities have been consumed, towns destroyed, villages burned up, factories laid in ashes and thousands of families have been made homeless throughout the country; but few of us who have not seen the smoke curl up from our own cottage door by this destroying element. In view of these facts your committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions which they hope will be adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That we earnestly entreat the merchants of our county to buy no more parlor matches, and if they cannot procure the old sulphur match to leave us again to our primitive way of procuring fire—by flint and steel; and be it farther

Resolved, That we invite our agricultural organizations of the State to pass similar resolutions, in order to put a stop to the losses daily occurring in our midst; this done and we feel assured but few gin-houses will be destroyed another season. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. E. LASTINGER, B. F. WHITTINGTON,
H. B. PEEPLES, W. H. LASTINGER,
M. F. MORGAN, H. T. PEEPLES,
Committee.

On motion the above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion of B. F. Whittington,

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be sent to the South Georgia Times, Atlanta Constitution, Milledgeville Union and Recorder for publication, that all papers friendly to the cause in the State be requested to copy.

H. T. PEEPLES, Pres't.
L. E. LASTINGER, Sec'y.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered at Atlanta, April 8, 1873.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

John L. Dixon administrator, et al., vs. Lewis H. Edwards. Complaint, from Merriwether.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant as administrator of Hall, and as the surety of said Hall, the intestate, on a promissory note for $2340, payable to the plaintiff, dated August 29, 1861, and due one day after date. The defendant filed a plea alleging under oath that the note was executed by his intestate for the illegal purpose of aiding and encouraging the rebellion, as provided by paragraph 2, section 17 of the 5th article of the Constitution of 1868. On the trial of the case the plaintiff was sworn and offered as a witness in his own favor for the purpose of proving that if it was the intention of Hall, the defendant's intestate, to use the money for which the note was given in aid of the rebellion; that fact was not known to him. The defendant objected to the plaintiff being sworn as a witness on the ground that Hall, the other party to the contract, was dead, and that the suit thereon was against him as administrator of his intestate. The Court overruled the objection and the defendant excepted. The 3794th section of the Code, which provides that parties to the suit may be witnesses in their own behalf, makes the following exceptions: "Where one of the original parties to the contract, or cause of action in issue, or on trial, is dead, or where an executor or administrator is a party in any suit on a contract of his testator, or intestate, the other party shall not be admitted to testify in his own favor." Hall, one of the original parties to the contract sued on, is dead, and his administrator is a party to the suit on that contract of his intestate, and the statute declares in express terms, in such cases, that the other party to the contract shall not be admitted to testify in his own favor, and such has been the construction given to the statute by this Court. Leaptrot vs. Robinson, 44th Geo. Rep., 46. The fact that the defendant, who is sued as administrator of the intestate, signed the note as security for the intestate, and is sued as such in the same action with the administrator of the intestate, does not alter or change the rule. It was said on the argument that to exclude the plaintiff from testifying in his own favor in this class of cases, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1868, where the defendant makes oath to his plea, and thereby devolves the burden of proof on the plaintiff, will operate as a great hardship on him, that may be so, but it is not the business, or duty of the Courts, to make the law, their duty is to administer and enforce it, as it exists. The statute does not make this particular class of cases an exception to its operation when one of the parties to the suits is dead, as in Georgia or elsewhere. When a statute speaks in plain unmistakable language, it speaks like a tyrant, to be obeyed by Courts, and people. In our judgment, the Court below erred in admitting the plaintiff to testify in his own favor in this case. The defendant then proposed to prove by himself as a witness in his own behalf, and by John W. Park, Esq., who was also present, that in the fall of 1863, he tendered to the plaintiff the money due on the note (the record does not show whether in specie or currency) that plaintiff declined to receive it, defendant stating to the plaintiff at the same time, that he knew the money was borrowed to enable Col. Hall to buy a horse, and military equipments, for the service of the Confederate States, that the horse and Hall were both killed defending plaintiff's and witness property, etc., and he thought plaintiff ought to take the money. Plaintiff never denied the purpose for which the money was borrowed, but stated that he did not then need the money, that the note could keep it until the war was over without interest, etc. This evidence was ruled out by the Court, and the plaintiff excepted. In our judgment, that portion of the evidence which charged the plaintiff with a knowledge of the purpose for which the money was borrowed of him by Hall, and not denied by him at the time, was competent evidence to have been submitted to jury. Code, 3797. The plaintiff was entitled to have the whole of the conversation that took place between the parties at the time given in evidence, so that the jury might judge of its weight and effect. The evidence was relevant to what it was worth in the estimation of the jury, and it was error in the Court in ruling it out. The other testimony of Dixon, the defendant, which was ruled out, as specified in the record, was competent, so far as he proposed to state facts within his own knowledge pertinent to the issue on trial, but not as to facts derived from Hall, his intestate, or as to what he told him. If the grantee or vendee of the defendant and Park had been admitted, as in our judgment, it ought to have been, as to this latter evidence of Dixon would have been admissible for the consideration of the jury in connection with that of her evidence as to the knowledge of the plaintiff as to the purpose for which the money was borrowed. We express no opinion as to the weight or effect this evidence should have with the jury; all that we decide is, that it was competent evidence to have been submitted to them. If the evidence improperly ruled out had been admitted, then we should have held that the charge of the Court to the jury was error; but if that evidence had been properly ruled out, we should not have reversed the judgment for error in the charge of the Court on the statement of facts then before the jury when the charge was given.

Let the judgment of the Court below be reversed.

Geo. L. Peavy, G. W. Park, for plaintiffs in error.

A. H. Freeman, Wright & Dent, for defendant.

W. S. Brown vs. W. H. Persons. Proceedings to dispossess tenant, from Fayette

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff in the Court below sued out a warrant to dispossess the defendant from a tract of land in the county of Fayette, under the 4005th section of the Code, as a tenant at sufferance. The defendant filed his counter affidavit denying that he held the possession of the land, either by lease or rent or at will or by sufferance or otherwise, from the plaintiff. On the trial of the issue before the jury it appears from the evidence in the record that the plaintiff sold the land to the defendant for the sum of $1,300 the defendant paying therefor at the time of the purchase the sum of $300 in cash, and giving his two promissory notes to the plaintiff for the balance of the purchase money, one due 25th December, 1868, the other due 25th December, 1869. The plaintiff executed his bond to the defendant conditioned to make him a title to the land if the notes specified therein should be paid when the same became due. The defendant went into the possession of the land under this contract of purchase and has made improvements thereon to the value of $170. The notes were not paid at maturity. The Court charged the jury "that where one party gave his bond to another for title to land conditioned to make title to said land when the purchase money should be paid, and that upon failure to pay the purchase money by the obligee when the money became due, he became a tenant at sufferance, and liable to be removed by the obligor by summary proce s, and also liable to the obligor for double rents from the time of demand or notice." Under this charge of the Court the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant made a motion for a new trial on the ground of error in the charge of the Court, and also upon other grounds specified in the record, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. The charge of the Court to the jury was error, in view of the facts of the case disclosed by the record. The 2253 section of the Code defines the relation of landlord and tenant in this State. When the owner of lands grants to another simply the right to possess and enjoy the use of such lands, either for a fixed time, or at the will of the grantor, and the tenant accepts the grant, the relation of landlord and tenant exists between them. In such cases the tenant has only a usufruct which he cannot convey except by the landlords consent, and which is not subject to levy and sale The defendant was not in the possession of the land in question under a grant from the plaintiff simply to possess and enjoy the use of the land for any fixed period of time, or at the will of the plaintiff as his tenant, but was in possession of the land as a purchaser thereof from the plaintiff, under a contract made between them for the sale of the land, and the land so purchased by the defendant and held by him under a bond for title, a part of the purchase money having been paid, was subject to levy and sale in satisfaction of judgments obtained against him as his property. Code 3524. Decided the plaintiff could have sued the defendant on the notes, when due, for the unpaid purchase money; obtained judgment thereon, filed a deed in the Clerk's office, and sold the land as the property of the defendant as provided by the 3604th section of the Code. This land held by the defendant under his bond for title, might have been attached as his property. Code 3225. The defendant might also have sold the land as his property and transferred his bond for title to the purchaser.

In Barnes vs Shimbolster (14th Ga. Rep't 131) it was held that when a party enters upon land under a contract for the purchase of it, such a contract destroys the relation of landlord and tenant, and is entirely inconsistent with it. In view of the laws of this State defining the relation of landlord and tenant, there was no pretense for holding that the defendant, under the facts disclosed by the record in this case, was a tenant at the sufferance of the plaintiff, and liable to be turned out of the possession of the land as such by the summary process provided for by the 4005th section of the Code.

Let the judgment of the Court below be reversed.

M. M. Tidwell, Q. C. Grice, W. A. Tigner, Z. D. Harrison, for plaintiff in error.

J. S. Blalock, represented by A. W. Hammond & Son, Peeples & Howell, for defendant.

The Savannah, G. and N. A. Railroad vs. Wilcox, Gibbs & Co. Trover, from Coweta.

McCAY, J.

1. The liability of a common carrier ceases if the goods are taken from his possession by *legal* process.

2. A possessory warrant, which states that certain cotton, having been lately in the peaceable and legally-acquired possession of A. B, has been illegally taken out of his possession by some person unknown, and placed on the cars of the G. and N. A. Railroad Company, and directing the seizure of the property and the arrest of said unknown person when found is not a void warrant. It is a warrant in which A. B. is the complainant, the R. R. Co., the defendant, and it sufficiently charges the property to be in the possession of the R. R. Co., without lawful warrant. The order to arrest the unknown person and the failure to direct the arrest of the Company, do not make it void, if the property be in fact taken.

3. It is not *the duty* of a common carrier to keep his doors locked and to refuse entrance to a sheriff, who comes to seize property in the possession of the carrier if the sheriff have legal process.

4. When goods delivered to a common carrier for transportation were seized by legal process and taken out of his possession by the sheriff, and the carrier forthwith gave notice to the consignor and consignee, and they made no reply and took no further notice of the proceedings:

HELD, That the carrier had a right to presume they had abandoned the property as subject to the legal process which had seized it.

Judgment reversed.

B. H. Hill & Sons; S. Freeman, for plaintiff in error.

A. D. Freeman, for defendant.

A. C. Schæfer & Co., vs. T. B. Hunewell & Co. Refusal of information, from Decatur.

McCAY, J.

E, ven in cases where the bill charges fraud, if the Judge be satisfied from the answer, or exhibits, or by affidavits, that the equity of the bill is disposed of, and dissolve or refuse an injunction, this Court will not reverse the judgment unless it appear that the Judge has erred, on some question of law, or is grossly mistaken in his judgment on the facts.

Judgment affirmed.

Whitely & Donaldson, represented by Jackson & Clarke, for plaintiff's in error.

Flemming & Rutherford, for defendants.

A. B. Hill, executor, vs. Elizabeth M. Clarke. Dismissal of bill, from Coweta.

TRIPPE, J.

A testator directs his executor "to pay an annual sum of five hundred dollars to his wife, out of the net income of his estate, in semi-annual instalments." In another item of his will he gives to this legatee an "equally devised to his wife." Nothing else in the will defines or limits the term of years during which it is to be paid.

In foreseeing items of his will he further gives, after deducting the foregoing annuity, one fourth of the annual income arising from his estate to four several sets of legatees. For three of said shares in the income trustees are appointed. The fourth share is to be paid on certain conditions, with a remainder created therein. No time is appointed for the distribution of the estate, or the payment of any share thereof, except as to the annuity.

The widow applied for dower in the land and the same was assigned to her. Subsequently she executed an agreement with the legatees whereby she relinquished her dower "to the estate and interest" on condition that the legatees paid her during her life the annuity given her by the will, and agreeing that the estate might be distributed, but the agreement to be void if the Courts would not decree a distribution. This the legatees and the trustees appointed in the will agreed in writing to do. The executor was one of the trustees. The beneficiaries of the trusts are *feme covert*, and their children born and to be born.

The executor filed a bill in Chancery alleging the foregoing facts, further stating that the conditions on which the fourth share in the annual income was to be paid had happened, and asked the direction of the Chancellor as to the execution of the will, that the property might be divided and turned over to the legatees and trustees "on the same basis, terms, conditions and limitations as the annual income had been given," &c., and that the right of the widow to the annuity might be secured by a proper decree. To this bill the widow, the trustees, &c., were parties, and their answers admitted the facts as stated and joined with the executor in asking the decree prayed for.

On the hearing, the Court, after the reading of the bill and answers, dismissed the bill for want of equity.

HELD, That the rights of the annuitant, under the agreement, and the liabilities of the respective shares for its payment, the condition attached to the relinquishment of dower, and the beneficiaries of said relinquishment and of the estate being mostly femes covert and children born, and to be born, and who take the estate through trustees, make this a proper case for invoking the aid and direction of a Court of Equity in order that the rights of all parties may be finally adjudicated, and all doubt as to the proper construction of the will, and as to the time when the distribution of the estate can be made, may be removed, this Court holding that the gift or bequest of the income carries with it the corpus, under the limitations provided in the will.

Judgment reversed.

Lucius H. Featherston, for plaintiff in error.

Samuel Freeman, for defendant.

Wm. Bethune vs. The State. Burglary, from Coweta.

TRIPPE, J.

1. An indictment for burglary, charging the offense to have been committed in the night of a certain day, is sufficient, and it is not necessary to allege the hour when the burglary was committed.

2. Burglary may be committed in a house which is "the place of business of another where valuable goods, wares or produce, or other articles of value are contained or stored." If it be not the "mansion or dwelling or store-house" it is sufficient if it be proven to be "the place of business of another where valuable goods, etc., are contained or stored," although that "business" may not be of the kind which is carried on in conducting a "store-house."

3. It is not necessary in order to sustain the charge of burglary, to prove the house broken into and entered, was the "place of business, etc." used for the purpose of containing or storing the goods alleged to have been stolen, if the goods were in fact contained or stored in such a house at the time, it is sufficient to support the indictment, and this is also sufficient although the business done in the house be not carried on with or in the articles or goods stolen.

4. The jury having by their verdict found that the defendant did commit the offence charged against him, and there being strong evidence to support the verdict a new trial cannot be granted on the ground that the verdict is contrary to the evidence or the law.

Judgment affirmed.

Smith & Brewster; W. F. Wright, for plaintiff in error.

A. H. Cox, Solicitor General, for the State.

W. A. Smith vs. Moses Summerlin. Laborer's lien, from Coweta.

TRIPPE, J.

1. Whenever the bill of exceptions contains a mere recital of the grounds taken in a motion for a new trial, and the judgment of the Court below is a general judgment, overruling the motion, and nothing appears in the motion, judgment or bill of exceptions verifying the grounds as true, no assignment of error can be founded on such grounds so as to entitle them to be heard in this Court; and the more especially is this so, where the pleadings in the case do not authorize the issues raised in such grounds.

2. In 49 Ga. Rep., 226, the Court held, that when a contract was made by a freedman and a landlord to make a crop for one year, by which the landlord was to furnish the land and stock, and the freedman to work the same, and to receive one-half of the crop made thereon, such a contract did not make them partners.

HELD, That this case comes within said decision.

3. There being sufficient evidence to authorize the verdict in this case, and the Court below refusing a new trial, this Court will not interfere on that ground.

Judgment affirmed.

W. F. Wright, W. A. Turner, for plaintiff in error.

J. B. S. Davis, for defendant.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ANOTHER GAS STRIKE THREATENED.

Connecticut Election Returns.

Ohio Election Returns.

Accident to One of the Leon Brothers.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—While the Savannah postmaster, Osgood, was here in March last a special post-office agent found a deficiency of $3,351,71, for which the clerk in charge could not account. The error since has been discovered, and reduced the deficiency to $415, and it is not yet known whether any defalcation actually exists.

PAYING THE COTTON CLAIMS.

The Treasury Department has commenced paying the cotton claims filed under the act of May the 18th, 1872. Over 1,200 claims have been presented, covering over six millions nine hundred thousand dollars. More than one half of them will be rejected on account of insufficient proof. Fifteen millions dollars of the cotton fund now remains in the Treasury. The claims being paid are for cotton seized by the government agents after the 20th of June, 1865. The act of May 18th, 1872, provides that all these claims shall be filed within six months, and therefore expired on the 18th of November last. Quite a large number of claims have been filed since the expiration of the law, and they must be thrown out as all efforts to have Congress extend the time have failed.

WESTERN FLOODS.

The storm centre in the Ohio will probably move on Wednesday over the Middle States to Southern New England. For Wednesday in the South Atlantic States cloudy and rainy weather. For the Middle States easterly winds, increasing to brisk, with rain. For New England increasing northeast winds, threatening and rainy weather. For the lower lakes northeast winds back to northwest, with rain or snow. For the upper lakes northerly winds, with cloudy weather. Cautionary signals will continue at Mobile, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, New York, Baltimore, Cape May, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.

NEW YORK.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The gas men of the Manhattan Company, at a meeting last night, voted to strike to-day for the eight hour system. The Company supplies the city from Thirty-fourth street to Grand street.

During the discussion of the new city charter for New York, to-day, in the State Senate, the section exempting certain church property from taxation was stricken out entirely.

GRAND EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Auditing Committee of the Bull's Head Bank to-day charged with the embezzlement of $800,000. He was bailed in the sum of $50,000.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

The Inman line steamship City of Antwerp, Hall, Liverpool, April 2, arrived at this port to-day. The fog was very dense this morning until after 8 o'clock.

FIRE IN THE CITY.

The new workmen in the gas works are progressing more favorably to-day, and it is believed there will be no lack of gas to-night.

RIOT RAILWAY OFFICIAL CHARGED.

A. R. Macdonough was to-day elected President of the Erie Railway in place of Gen. Vice President Hilton and the Assistant Treasurer also resigned to-day.

IOWA.

KOSSUTH, April 8.—Democrats have elected their Mayor.

CONNECTICUT.

ELECTION RETURNS.

HARTFORD, April 8.—Returns from every town in the State give Dwen, Republican, 33,302; Pingree, Democrat, 26,620; Smith, Temperance, 2,696; Loper, Labor reform, 2,033. In the First Congressional District, General Hawley, Republican, elected by 1,338 majority; in the Second District, Kellogg, Republican, re-elected by 637 majority; in the Third District, Starkweather, Republican, re-elected by 1,533 majority; in the Fourth District, Burnam, Democrat, re-elected by 1,440 majority. The Republicans have a majority in the State Senate, and the Democrats have a majority from 12 to 8 in the House.

OHIO.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The result of the election in Columbus, Ohio, seems to be a Democratic success, both in the municipal and Constitutional convention division. In Mansfield the Democrats were also successful in the west. In Dayton the whole Democratic ticket is re-elected. In Chillicothe the Democrats elected their Mayor Walsdor ticket. The result is doubtful in Lancaster. The Citizens' ticket, as opposed to the Democratic ticket, was elected. In Cleveland the Independents elected their Mayor and the Republicans the remainder of the board.

ILLINOIS.

ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, April 8.—While the Leon Brothers, gymnasts, were performing their double trapeze act at Hinze's Amphitheatre last evening, the younger one slipped and fell heavily to the ground, a distance of some ten feet, striking on his face and right side, and fracturing his right thigh near the hip. He is probably disabled for life.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STEAMER SUNK.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The steamer New State, for Wheeling, with a full cargo, came in collision with the Eagle and was sunk. No lives lost.

MARYLAND.

ACQUITTED.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—George O. Savage, who was charged with embezzling money from the Singer Sewing Machine Company, has been acquitted.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, April 8.—Republicans have seven and the Democrats have five Councilmen.

ENGLAND.

ASHORE.

LONDON, April 8.—The steamship India, of the Archer Line, from Glasgow for New York, is ashore in the Clyde off the mouth of the river.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Prince of Wales was to-day installed as Grand Commander of the Order of Knights Templar.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

STILL ANOTHER DISASTER.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Elm City of the New Haven and Hartford line, struck a rock at half past one o'clock this morning, during a fog, at Stepping Stones, near Bragg's Neck. The water covered her deck, but she will likely be floated off by high tide this afternoon and be brought back to the city. The accident was caused by neglect of the light-house keeper to ring the fog bell at Bragg's Neck. No lives lost.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

In the case of George Francis Train, Judge C. P. Daly to-day empanneled a jury of 12 to try the question of his sanity, after which further proceedings were postponed until next Tuesday.

THE STRIKERS.

The men on a strike at the New York Gas Company's works are now collecting in a body to march to the works of the Manhattan Gas Company and ask the workmen there to join in the strike.

The strikers are indignant against the Manhattan company, whom they charge with supplying the customers of the New York company last night by connecting with the pipes of the latter, by means of the main in Grand street.

Large bodies of police have been detailed to prevent violence being used by the strikers. Several new men at the New York Gas Company's work's have been assaulted.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—This evening, about 8:30, the foundation wall, or river side, on Front street, of the new city building for the police and fire department washed out, when about twenty or thirty persons were upon it looking at the river. It is estimated by those, who were eye-witnesses of the affair, that 10 or 15 were carried into the river and swept over the high falls. No names are yet reported. Five or six are known to have escaped. Great excitement prevails, and the police are in full force in the streets & Crew's Bookstore. apr8-d3t

PENNSYLVANIA.

ERIE, April 8.—The council too adjourned to the house of Odoherty, who was too sick to leave his room. Odoherty said he had the names of members of the Legislature who were paid money by the Directors of the Erie road for their services in the Legislature, which he gave to the committee in confidence, with the understanding that they were not to be furnished the press.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Arrived—The steamer Champion, from New York; steamer Equator, from Philadelphia; schoon r Anna Harris, from Bruns.

Sailed—The steamer Charleston, for New York; schooner Annie Barton, for Jacksonville.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

Grand preparations are being made for a gala week in Charleston, opening with the Schutzenfessen on the 21st of April and lasting five days, to be followed by the spring meeting of the State Agricultural Society, and a Floral and Horticultural exhibition on the 29th.

There will be two excursions down the harbors and to the hospitals, and to the works in contemplation by the State Railroads will carry the excursionists at one fare.

ENGLAND.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

LONDON, April 8.—The exhibitors at Vienna will be divided into groups according to the character of their contributions. Each group is to have a President and two Vice Presidents.

Sarborn advises Minister Jay that the Presidencies of the groups of education, trade and commerce, and the Vice Presidencies of the groups of civil engineering, public works, architecture and farm houses have been assigned to the United States.

In the department of art a fine display is promised. England sends paintings valued in the aggregate at 2,000,000 francs. She will contribute in all five hundred paintings.

Italy will send these hundred statues.

The carpenters are at work on the American building. Many buildings devoted to other nationalities are already completed. Elaborate show cases have arrived from all parts of Europe. In this respect Americans are also behind.

SPAIN.

DESERTION THEIR COLORS.

BAYONNE, April 8.—Ten officers and sixty privates belonging to the Hussar Regiment in General Paris's command have gone over to the Carlists. Several artillery officers have also left their regiments and joined the Carlists.

SCOTLAND

NO DAMAGE REPORTED

GLASGOW, April 8.—The steamship India, ashore this morning in the Clyde, got off. No damage is reported.

RUSSIA.

SECRET SENTENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—Mitschajeff, the political murderer who was condemned to twenty years exile with hard labor, shot himself on his way to Siberia.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 20½; sales 898 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 918 bales; gross 2,276.

Cotton—Sales for export to-day 107 bales. Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 7,300 bales, as follows: April, 18¾. May, 19 1-16@19 3-16. June, 19 5-16@19½. July, 19 9-16@19¾. October, 17½.

Flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $5 10@5 75, good to choice $6 40@12 75. Whisky steady and easier at 91. Wheat in limited request for home and export demand. Corn heavy; yellow Western 54@55. Pork steady at 79@8. Pork firmer—new $17 20@17 25. Lard firm at 8½@9. Navals dull. Tallow dull at 7½@. Freights quiet and firm.

Money closed at 7, gold. Sterling 7½@7

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—G. W. Adair—Ponder property.
T C Mayson—Fair of fine goodies.
T C Mayson—Fine groceries.
T C Mayson—Dry goods and notions.
G W Adair—Kenny Estate.
McMillan & Snow—Choice groceries
S M Inman—Store to rent.
Dade county Herald site.
Daniel Pittman—Homestead notice.
Excelsior Manufacturing Company—Charter Oak Stoves.
H C Pope—Soda water.
M A J Smith—Cheap plastering.

AT THE CELEBRATED NEW YORK STORE, No. 20 Whitehall street,

An immense line of Mourning and Dress Goods,
An endless variety of Linens for Men's, Children's Boy's wear,
A complete line of Linen Suitings for Ladies,
A thousand pieces of Laces,
A beautiful line of Ladies' Silk Ties and Fichus,
An immense quantity of Ribbons,
A thousand Hemmed-Stitched Handkerchiefs at a bargain.

The above goods and a general variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will be offered to the public at exceedingly low prices, including 500 Saratoga Trunks. STRAUSS BROS. apr6-d3t

W. H. BROTHERTON has commenced his closing out sale, and no mistake, judging from the crowd he had in his store on Saturday. He sells two-button kid gloves at 75 cents; one-button at 50 cents; best brands calico at 11 1-2 cents; solid buff chambra 25 cents; striped cambrics 25 1-2 cents; and all other goods at corresponding reduced rates. He is determined to close his entire stock within the next sixty days. Call and see. apr6-tf

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT meets to-night.

CAPT COX, at Covington, gives free omnibus rides to the patrons of his fine hotel.

"Water! water!" is the cry:
"Water! water!" are we dry!

ST. PAUL'S Sunday school pic-nics on the 8th of May.

"TALLULAH" is the name of the popular drink at Pope's soda fountain.

BALLARD'S Saloon at the Union Passenger Depot is to undergo marked improvements soon.

EITHER "lay the dust" or give us "water-works," Messrs. Mayor and Council.

COLLIER & Co., and H. C. Pope are "making a corner" just now on soda water.

HARNESS, Saddles and Collars in abundance at Phillips, Flanders & Co.

THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT has just received a fine selection of Mobile Fish and of the choicest quality. Parties desiring a treat must call early.

MCMILLAN & SNOW have a large stock of choice family groceries. If you want something nice call and see them.

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & Co. are offering a large assortment of ladies' dress goods at extremely low figures.

BROTHERTON'S store is crowded daily. He is determined to close out his stock in sixty days, and is offering it at reduced rates. Call and see him.

DEAD.—Little Minnie Hicks, an intelligent child of D W W Hicks, died of meningitis, in Augusta, on Monday.

A BIG sale of town lots for summer residences will take place at Stone Mountain on the 14th of May.

SEALED proposals for the brick work of the new Methodist Church at Newnan will be received until the 22d inst. J. E. Dent is chairman of the committee.

CLARKE is daily receiving new style hats. His is the only hat house in Georgia that keeps a regular silk hat maker. Go and see him.

THE house of the Messrs. Platt, on Whitehall street, sold over twenty-five hundred dollars worth of furniture yesterday—and the dust made it rather a poor day to sell furniture anyhow.

IN addition to their full stock of dress goods, Louis de Saulles & Co., have a large stock of superb white goods, which they are offering at low figures.

TURN-VEREIN.—The "select soiree" of the Atlanta Turn-Verein takes place at their Hall, on Broad street, to-night. A pleasant time is anticipated.

ONE of the benedicts at the telegraph office, in this city, received a "special" on last Saturday. It was of the male persuasion and weighed 8¾ pounds. Pretty good "telegram."

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—A. Rosenfeld, of the Gate City Clothing Store, has an ample stock of clothing for spring and summer wear, made up of the best material and in the latest style. Mr. Rosenfeld offers his clothing at low figures. Call and examine his stock and prices.

COWS.—A cow is an excellent thing in her place, but we think that her proper place at night is in her stable, and not on the sidewalks. It is bad enough to have them running at large during the day through our streets, frightening women and children. It is simply intolerable at night to have to stumble over them on the sidewalks. It is a nuisance that should be abated.

GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC.—Messrs Guilford, Wood & Co., of this city, are getting up one of the handsomest musical periodicals in the South. It is edited with signal ability. The April number is remarkably fine. Among a host of other valuable pieces in it we note "The Minstrel of the Bohemian Forest," from the chaste and fertile pen of Charles W. Hubner. The subscription price is only $1 per annum.

TOUCH-HEALING.—The LaGrange Reporter mentions the case of a leading citizen of that place, Mr. Prophet, who has been under the treatment of Dr. Cleveland, the touch doctor, for paralysis and received marked benefit.

THIS is but one of a number of remarkable cures that we learn Dr. Cleveland has effected by his mysterious powers of animal magnetism.

THE Rector leaves Atlanta the first of May.

THE conductor who is ahead of Sanford Bell on the "baby" question has been discovered. His name is Tuggle and he runs the Stone Mountain accommodation train. He would stop the train any time to kiss one. He is as tender as a mother to them. His motto is—

"Life's empty, 'tis true, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be
Were there no little people in it."

THE GRAND CONCERT.—The Beethoven Society and the Grand Orchestra give a grand concert at DeGive's on the 16th instant. The programme embraces four orchestral pieces, two choruses, and several solos, duetts, trios, and quartetts. The concert will close with the "Heavens are Telling," from Handel's Creation. The rehearsal on Monday night was very fine. The "Rise Danube" was charming. Prof. Freyer was on hand and made the violin discourse most superb music. All he has to do to produce music on his violin is to shake the bow at it. The two succeeding rehearsals on Friday night for rehearsal.

COLDWATER TEMPLARS.—On Sunday Pantie Nash Coldwater Temple elected officers for the present quarter with the following result: D Hill Veal, W C T; Annie E Griffis, W V T; C O Wiseman, R S; A G Craig, A R S; C H Wells, F S; C T Willingham, Chaplain; S T Wells, Jr., Treasurer; W A Killian, Marshal; Emma V Willingham, Female R Nash, Sentinel; C H Wade, Guard; Pamela Goldsmith, Right Hand Supporter; Susie Killian, Left Hand Supporter; C L Sweeney, P W C T. The Temple is flourishing.

MONDAY a man who was evidently fond of music entered Phillips & Crew's store and examined several accordeons. He had an eye to the "main chance" as well as an ear for music. While Trimble was waiting on a young lady (we have to wait on them) the lover of music walked off, and one of the accordeons with him. His cost was not long enough to hide it, and little Frank, who went to the door to throw his arms across the way at his blonde sweetheart, "caught the kick." He overhauled the man and made him disgorge the instrument. The lover of music remarked that upon the whole he didn't think the accordeon worth much and he wouldn't make any fuss about it. He accordeonly left it and then left on the next train.

THE regular quarterly meeting of Rhode Cold Water Temple will be held this evening at the Temple Building, corner Marietta and Bond streets, Friday, the 11th instant. Admission 10 cents.

A DONATION.—J. J. Graham, Esq., of Macon, has decided to the directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina, the sum of three thousand dollars. It is for the endowment of a perpetual scholarship in the seminary, to be known as the "Leroy Graham Scholarship" in honor of a son of Mr. Graham.

FULTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the regular meeting of this Society the following named gentlemen were elected officers:

W. T. Goldsmith, M. D., President.
W. S. Owen, M. D., 1st Vice President.
M. J. Palmer, M. D., 2d Vice President.
B. H. Lee, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were chosen to represent the Society in the Georgia Medical Association: Dr. W. T. Goldsmith, and Dr. H. J. Palmer.

WATER-WORKS.—To say that the Just was disagreeable yesterday is not strong enough. A lady, as noted for her wealth of intellect as of rare personal charms, remarks that the married men of Atlanta could well afford to build the water-works, and make by the operation. She estimated that the loss incurred in new bonnets ruined, face dreadfully spoiled, and tempers ruffled, by these dust clouds and sudden and forcible advances in "natural curls" would more than pay the entire cost of constructing water-works. There is none but will grant that this lady's head is level! The city has now a splendid opportunity in the proposition of Messrs. Bukofzer & Tittlebaum.

STATE DENTAL CONVENTION.—The State Dental Convention at Columbus, paid a handsome compliment to Atlanta, by electing Dr A W O Ford, President, and Dr L D Carpenter, Recording Secretary.

The other officers are: T W Heath, Columbus, First-President; G W McElhany, West Point, Second-Vice President; M S Johnson, Perry, Corresponding Secretary; H A Lawrance, Athens, Treasurer.

Drs Samuel Hape, J T Campbell and L D Carpenter, are the Committee of Arrangements for holding the next Convention in this city on the second Wednesday in May next, 1873.

The Joint Meeting of the Council Committee and Board of Water Commissioners.

ATLANTA, April 8, 1873

At a joint meeting of a special Council committee and the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Atlanta, His Honor, Mayor Hammock, presiding, and Dr. C. L. Redwine, acting as Secretary.

The proposition of Messrs. Bukofzer & Tittlebaum to supply the city with water for fire and sanitary purposes, was presented and read.

After discussing the proposition at some length both by the water commissioners and members of Council, and also by Mr. Bukofzer, Mr. Murphy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Joint Committee that before the proposition of Messrs. Bukofzer and Tittlebaum is received, that those gentlemen shall present to the Council good and sufficient evidences of their ability to exhonorate the city from all liability or damages that might exist or arise under the contract with the Holly Manufacturing Company, as also the ability of the company they propose to represent to comply in case the City Council should agree to give the contract for the erection of water-works to a private corporation.

Upon the vote of the resolution being put by the Chairman. Mr. Bukofzer arose and said, that if such a resolution was passed he should withdraw his proposition, and that the city should build her own water works, evidently seeming disinclined to show his hand. So far as we could ascertain, it is the opinion of the joint committee that the company of Messrs. B. & T. has its existence merely in a name and if the city is to have water works she must look to other sources.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT RE POSTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

12	Tallapoosa	13	17 Middle 3
13	Atlanta	26	18 Ocmulgee 13
14	Rome	37	19 Eastern 6
15	Cherokee	11	20 Brunswick 7
16	Augusta	14	

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, April 8, 1873*

After delivering decisions in some of the cases heretofore argued the usual order of business was resumed.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No 1, James Carter et al vs The State. Misdemeanor, from Fulton. Argued. Thrasher & Thrasher, for plaintiffs in error. John T. Glenn, Solicitor General, for the State.

No 2, N Guthman vs M T Castleberry. Distress warrant, from City Court of Atlanta. Argued S Weil, represented by A W Hammond & Son, for plaintiff in error. Jackson & Clarke, for defendant.

No 4, F H Hall vs The State. Assault with intent to murder, from Fulton. Gartrell & Stephens, T P Westmoreland, for plaintiff in error. J T Glenn, Solicitor General, for the State.

No 5, I B O'Neal vs The State. Murder, from Fulton. Gurtrell & Stephens, T P Westmoreland, for plaintiff in error. J T Glenn, Solicitor General, for the State.

Pending the reading of the record by Mr. Stephens, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow

The United States Circuit Court.

Judges Woods and Erskine presiding. At yesterday's session of this body, the following business was transacted:

Four indictments against E R Aldridge, for personating a Revenue officer, were consolidated into one, and the case *nol. pros'd* by order of the Court.

The bonds of J Hill and William Clark, charged with illicit distilling, were forfeited through the absence of the defendants.

In the case of James M. Cowan vs. John M. Greer, Ordinary of Gilmer county, assumpsit, the defendant confessed judgment to the amount of $5,087 principal, $2,460 interest, and the costs of suit.

J. T. Davis vs. Levi Bronson, debt, was tried.—The Court, under the "Relief Act" instructed the Jury to find for the defendant.

The case of William R. Shepherd vs. The Bank of the Empire State and Lewis Tuallis was tried. This is an action of illegality upon a fi. fa. The jury found for the plaintiff.

We are authorized to state that the efforts to find true bills against certain members of Atlanta Police for violation of the Enforcement Acts at the recent State election, have failed. The grand jury wisely dropped the whole matter, knowing that convictions were impossible.

The following important equity case is set for trial to-day.

Fulton vs Sarah R and Minnie B Loyd. Bill to prevent sale under executive. The property in dispute is valued at over ten thousand dollars.

Pope and Akerman represented the complainants. D H Hill and D F Hammock, contra.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

Fulton Superior Court.

According to the announcement made day before yesterday, Judge Hopkins held court yesterday for the especial benefit of the certiorari dockets. A large quantity of work was done—in fact, the entire docket was cleared, every case upon it being either tried, continued, or dismissed. Court was then formally adjourned to next Monday morning at half past eight o'clock, at which time juries and witnesses must be promptly on hand.

The Court of Ordinary.

Held a session day before yesterday for Probate purposes, his Honor Judge Pittman, presiding.

The following petitions were granted:

Of Theresa A. Kennedy to sell the real estate belonging to the estate of her deceased husband.

Of John Gardner and Clara Gardner, minor children, over 14 years of age, to have Michael Gardner appointed their guardian.

Of Thomas J. Cooper, minor child, to have John T. Cooper appointed his guardian.

Of John T. Cooper to be appointed guardian of Frederick R. Cooper, a minor child.

Of E. H. Stevens, for letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Stephens, deceased.

Of Patrick McNamara, a minor over 14 years of age, to have Michael Lynch appointed his guardian.

Of Susan H. Lowson, for letters of administration upon the estate of Wm. B. Lowson, deceased.

Of John F. Hughes, for the guardianship of John F. Hughes, Jr., a minor.

The will of Reuben S. Dunning, recently deceased was admitted to probate in common form.

The Justice Court, 1585th District.

Justice R. W. Munday tried two cases yesterday of Adultery and Fornication.

The parties to the first were Shadrach Green and Josephine Perry.

The parties to the second were Tandy Walker and Lizzie Gunn.

They were all committed to jail. The first pair in default of a bond of $100, and the second in default of a bond of $200.

[OFFICIAL.]

Georgia Medical Association.

This body will assemble in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol this morning at 11 o'clock.

Members of the association who are in the city will have an opportunity of registering their names and presenting their credentials to the Committee of Arrangements at the Senate Chamber between 9 o'clock and the hour of meeting.

The public are invited to be present. A portion of the gallery will be reserved exclusively for ladies.

JAS. P. ALEXANDER, M. D.,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

"OAKLAND CEMETERY," under the skillful superintendence of John Chenoly, the native and fascinating Swiss, has become a handsome appendage.

An Hyperion from Miss McCullough.

An interesting episode occurred at the Academy of Music (sic), on the presentation for the last time of Edwin Byron's Son McCullough. Mr. Byron had entered the stage through a window and (obtaining drink) had taken a seat. The old gentleman is lame, and Ben, who was half-crazy, turned, and, in pathetic accents, asked: "Have you got a chair there, old woman? I'll give a thousand dollars if I had a chair of brimstone!" Mr. Byron had acted to this point without interruption, and his act was greeted with applause. A youth in the gallery contemplating Ben's forlorn existence and doubting stating that it was really this he saw, so led small package, and throwing it on the stage at Ben's, exclaimed:

"There's a for ye, mister."

For a moment/ion was convulsed, it requiring all his factotum to keep things straight. Miss Morgan and Watson had to turn their backs upon the sun. The "gods" howled, the ladies tittered, the gents roared, and for a few moments it look though everybody's feelings had got the better of judgments. With remarkable coolness, how, Byron picked up the package, quietly took a quid, and went through his part as before. Event will be long remembered by all who were there.—*Ex.*

INFANTS EXPOSITION.—Prepare for a grand treat! display so imposing ever beheld in Atlanta since first settler pitched his rude hut here! On again, clear afternoon in the first position of this, the busy merchant, the grave file, clyde of Blazes, the craftsman and the stranger within our gall, all, suddenly forgetting their pressing business, and rushing to the front, will behold the enchanting procession which has ever passed through streets.

'Twill be nine-bearing soldiery, frightening the children infants, but the children themselves, fresh from time of maternal affection, decorated with all finance and art can bestow, each occupying a head little carriage, and one hundred or more of these one unbroken line. Forming on Whitehall, just of Fred. Hope's store, and placed within the head of their baby carriages, they will parade through some of the principal streets to a designated point, where a grand review and inspection will be by one or more of our dignitaries, and premiums awarded. Sufficient time will be given for preparation. Let us have it by all means. What is life without?—*Atlanta Independent.*

THE MAY SOCIETY.—The meeting of this society evening was well attended. Mr. Robert J. Lowe was elected Vice President to fill a vacancy, whereat all right, but the way in which it was done we cannot conscientiously approve of. The ladies—horrors—were allowed to vote; and if they are potent to vote Mr. Lowry into the Vice Presidency of this excellent society, why are they not potent to vote him into Mr. Wilson's place? It is very bad precedent.

As to theatre—we confess that we don't know much about. We came away with a medley in our mind, compounded in part of a delicious strain from Mr. Freyer's violin, a score or more of bewitching faces, a hum pleasant conversation, and the sweet voice of a stranger. We feel that the meeting was a success really speaking, and we know that it was socially! we could whistle only one line of any song would aspire to a seat in the delightful circles of Mozart Society. The man who hath no music in soul is very properly doomed to grope through life an ink-slinger.

THE CAUSE OF FIRE last night about eight o'clock, Houston street, proved to be a false alarm. Hook and Ladder Company threw the first water, no we mean were the first to reach the ground, and on account of long run and heavy pull, were the last to leave!

Hook and Ladder Company is composed of a gallant set of boys; are always early, willing and accomplish a good deal more at our fires than they receive credit for.

The other companies were promptly on the ground.

The Going Gubernatorial Convention.

In reply to a call from the committee appointed forward this most important Convention, publish in the columns of yesterday's CONSTITUTION, a citizen's number of our citizens assembled last even in the reading room of the Kimball House, the attendance was composed of the sound moneyed men of our city and as evinced by its subsequent proceedings great interest was shown in the work before it—that of establishing the necessity for the speedy construction of the Atlantic and Great West Canal.

The chief object of the meeting was to receive the report of a committee which had been appointed to wait upon his Excellency Gov. Smith, and obtain his assistance in forwarding the contemplated convention, and also to devise proper means for looking after the interior and entertainment of our distinguished guests.

The meeting was called to order at about 8 o'clock, and, on motion of Colonel Probel, Mr. G. W. Adair was called to the chair, and Mr. W. P. Pattillo appointed Secretary.

The Secretary then read the report of the last meeting of citizens, and also an able address by the chairman. When that was concluded Col. W. M. Nichols, the urbane proprietor of the hotel, most agreeably surprised the whole assembly by introducing into the room a punch bowl of the most gigantic dimensions, and filled with a compound fit for the Gods. This was received with warm appreciation and still warmer thanks.

When order had again been restored, Colonel Probel called attention to the presence of his Excellency Governor Smith in the house, and moved the appointment of committee of three to escort him into the room and to the Mayor be put upon the committee. The chair appointed the following gentlemen. Col Probel, C Weems, and Mayor Hammock. Governor Smith was received with enthusiasm.

The reports of committees being called for Colonel Probel said that he had been appointed upon a committee to wait upon the Governor and get him to call a convention in Atlanta of Governors and prominent men of the several States. Governor Smith met the idea favorably, but suggested that the time of the convention be postponed, and had issued his proclamation for the convention, which appeared in THE CONSTITUTION.

His Excellency the Governor, being then called upon, said:

Has but little to add to remarks already made. As Col. Probel stated, he had called upon him and requested that he would call upon the Governors of the Western and Northwestern States to meet in convention at Atlanta. He wrote to several Governors, and some accepted the invitation.

The meeting was postponed because it would be impossible for some of the guests to attend at the time first appointed. It was finally agreed that the 20th of May could be fixed for the convention.

He has written to some 15 or 20 Governors, besides Mayors and prominent citizens. He had not had time to hear from all, but thinks not that there will be a favorable response. He does not doubt the success of the great Canal; all will work. It is a grand enterprise, but that is no reason why we should not accomplish it. It is a public necessity. Seen many problems that it will solve. The warfare between citizens and abroad monopolies. If this warfare goes on, Congress will have to seize all the railroads in the country, and regulate the prices of freights.

On a cargo of corn from the West here freight costs three or four times more than the corn is worth. Instead of paying $2 50 a ton on freight from St. Louis here, we want to pay $4 50. Georgia has paid millions—untold millions—for freight to railroad monopolies; no wonder we are getting poorer every day. If we have got sagacity enough we can build this canal, and think we have. Again—how shall we get emigrants here? Passing laws won't bring them. A good emigrant always looks after the place he is going to. We have got to make this country desirable to them. The canal will be a link of iron to bind Georgia to the Great Western Road. We have had a long war, and tried to separate ourselves from the North, but failed. We must live with them. If they intend to keep us in their house, let them treat us rightly. The Governor apologized for speaking so long. His heart was in the enterprise, and he did not doubt its success. [Applause.]

Upon motion of Judge Pittman, Judge Trippe was next called out for his opinion amidst applause.

He said: If I had a sheriff and officers, and this canal was before me to determine, you would pretty soon hear my decision; thinks it will require formal energy to get this canal scheme through; the obstacles are very great; to his opinion a band of wizards much stronger than a band of iron.

The Judge made only a short speech, but it was to the point.

After some discussion, it was moved and adopted that the chairman appoint a committee of three to suggest names of suitable citizens who might be placed upon the various committees to make arrangements for the Convention, and look after the visitors.

The Chair appointed on the committee, Messrs. Chamberlin, Probel, and Spencer.

These gentlemen reported back the names following, which were received:

The following suggestion was made to the Committee on General Management by Colonel Probel:

That the Convention meet at 10 A M May 20th, Tuesday, in the Hall of Representatives.

At night a torch light procession and serenade at the Kimball House.

Wednesday May 21st—10 A M to 12 M reception by the Governor at the Executive Mansion, Session of the Convention.

Night—Ball at the Kimball House.

Thursday—Excursion by way of Augusta to Savannah.

Friday evening—Leave Savannah for Brunswick and return by way of Macon to Atlanta.

Excursion to Rome and down the Coosa River.

A resolution was passed returning thanks to Gov. Smith and Judge Trippe for their remarks, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, on the great convention.

The following are the committees of citizens appointed both and appointed:

Committee on Reception—Hon. C O Hammock, Chairman; J P Dickson, J P M Ridley, Chattanooga Pioneer, J H Steele, W H Lowry, R F Lowry, J D Hardeman, J S Pemberton, W H Weems, J E Wallace, Judge Erskine, Major Smythe, R M Rose, W B Cole, L P Grant, C L Redwine, B E Cross, A Leyden, B W Probel, W S Walker, B E Hill, M A Bell, Daniel Pittman.

Entertainment, etc.—W H Nichols, Chairman; R J Lowry, R F Hubbard, M O Markham, C H Jones, John T Hurt, W E Peck.

Executive and Police—G W Adair, Chairman; Sampson Weems, J T Grant, A T Hunt, Perkins Dorsey, E A Warner, B W Wrenn, H P Clarke, W Hamilton, J H Porter, H Cottingham, H Hulbert.

Press Reports—I W Avery, Chairman; A St Clair Abrams, S A Rohde, J J Toon, W G Whitby, Burgess Smith, C W Hubner, C H C Willingham, J S Pevear.

General Management—A O Gartlington, A Austell, G H Billyer, L J Gartrell, A H Colquitt, J E Brown, F B Spencer, A W Mitchell, E E Rawson, E W Marsh, J C Peck, A Jordan, Col Eggleston, M C Kiser, V E Tommey, J M Willis, J M Bell, John Morrison, G T Dodd, W J Garrett, J M Johnson, W F Westmoreland, J P Logue, A M Wallace, D P Hammond, T H Clarke, H P Chamberlin, J Masterson.

Serenade—R A Alston, Chairman, Dr Connally, J F Franklin, W B Lowe, W L Newman, B B Crew.—Kirkpatrick, Howell Glenn, Evan Howell.

Ball—Harry Jackson, Chairman, John Keeley, J B Daniel, Benjamin Briscoe, J T Glenn, G W Harrison H C Pope, L Smith, B J Godfrey, Sam Williams, Julius Brown, B H Hill, Jr., Joseph Thompson, Jr, Oli Jones, Allen Angier, Warren Jordan, C W Henderson, Robert E Rushton, E D Jeffries.

Decoration of Hall, etc.—E T Clarke, Chairman; J H Magee, W A Spencer, C Reinetz, Judd Smith, Mark W Johnson, John Jones, Jr., H S Johnson, Donald Bain, J A Meador, J M Holbrook, J H Sitton, Marshall Clarke.

Be certain to attend the auction sale of T C Mayson on Thursday morning. They are going to sell boots, shoes, dry goods, and notions at auction, in any lots you may want, and upon the most reasonable bids.

Local and Business Notices.

NOT NEW.—The Charter Oak Stoves were introduced to the public twenty years ago, and the demand for them has increased with each succeeding year.

The Excelsior Manufacturing Company is now prepared to supply, in any quantity, those who need a good stove. apr9—d1t

FIRE! FIRE!—SLAUGHTER OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—M. & J. Hirsch announce to the public that their stock has been injured by fire to such an extent as to render indispensible the purchase of an entire new stock. They will from this day offer their entire stock of Clothing and Underwear at prices which must close them out at once. This is a rare chance to buy fine goods at merely nominal prices. Call at once. The goods must be sold. M & J. HIRSCH,
Next door to Chamberlin & Boynton. apr9—dtf

SOMETHING RATHER COOL.—H. C. Pope's splendid ICE CREAM SODA FOUNTAIN is now open for the season. Cold and sparkling Soda Water with Pure and Fresh Fruit Syrups will be dispensed daily. The only Ice Cream Soda Fountain in the city, with Dow's Patent Ice Cutter, thereby rendering the water as cold as ice itself. Try it. apr8—d1w

MORE NEW GOODS just received at DYKEMAN'S. apr8—d3t

DYKEMAN, "The Popular Tailor," has received another fine lot of goods. His arrangements with importers in New York, are such that should any new styles of goods come out, a lot of them are shipped immediately to him before the style is worn even in New York city. By this arrangement Mr. Dykeman furnishes all the new and popular goods. If you wish good and stylish goods, Mr. D.'s is the place to go. He guarantees satisfaction to all. No. 4 Peachtree street, under National Hotel. apr8—d3t

PEASE invites the public and all their kin to try his dinners. apr6-d3t

PEASE'S Dinning Rooms for Ladies still merit the public confidence. apr6-d3t

PEASE promises to keep sober, be kind and obliging and give good dinners to all courts and jurors, if they will not put him on the jury. apr6-d3t

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & Co., Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, are offering a large stock Harness, Saddles and Collars. apr6-d5t

PEASE'S Dining Rooms are still the pride of the city. apr6-d3t

FRIEND, are suffering with Neuralgia? If so, go to Heard, Craig & Co.'s and get a small bottle of Jackson's Magic Balsam, and our word for it, you will be the means of selling 50 bottles of it. mar25—dtf

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM conquers Poison, masters Pain, and truly proves the sufferers gain. Sold by
HEARD, CRAIG & Co.,
mar25—dtf Atlanta.

JACKSON'S BALSAM will take the Pain out a Burn sooner than any other remedy in the whole world. Try it. mar25—dtf

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & Co. are offering a large assortment of Ladies Dress Goods on more reasonable terms than ever before offered be them. apr6-d5t

MRS. R. C. WITTER is receiving her new Spring Goods, to which she is pleased to call the attention of the ladies of Atlanta.

Mrs. Sharpe, late of Memphis, a most excellent dress-maker, will be with her Monday, April 7th. All she asks of the ladies is to give her a trial.

Ample satisfaction will be given, both in cutting and fitting.

Store rooms over Mr. Henry Banks & Son, Peachtree Street. apr8-d10t

JACKSON'S AALSAM will cure the worst old Chronic case of Rheumatism. Sold by all Druggists. mar25—dtf

REAL HAIR SWITCHES at Knox's Millinery and Variety Store at prices that defy competition; also a nice line of Fancy Goods, Ladies' Ruffings, Collars and Cuffs, Zephyrs, etc., at 25 Whitehall street. apr3-d1w

EVERYBODY is getting excited about Jackson's Balsam. They say it cures every pain and ache that it is applied to. mar25—dtf

DRUGGISTS, grocers, supply dealers and dry goods merchants, are writing to the proprietor of Jackson's Magic Balsam every day, soliciting agencies to sell the Balsam, and why is this? Two reasons why. One is its own merits. The other is, its merits are made known through the columns of the newspapers. mar25—dtf

Tailors EISEMAN & BRO., Clothiers
Tailors 56 Clothiers
Tailors WHITEHALL STREET. Clothiers
Tailors Clothiers
Tailors Clothiers
Tailors

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OLD KING COAL.

Old King Coal was a merry old soul;
"I'll move the world," quoth he;
"My country's high and rich and great,
But greater she shall be!"
And he re'led for the pick, and he called for the spade,
And he called for the miners bold;
"And it's dug," he said, "in the deep, deep earth,
You'll find my treasures better worth
Than mines of Indian gold."

Old King Coal was a merry old soul,
Yet sorrow [illegible]
And he smiled [illegible] what I decreed,
Though 'tis but one of three."
And for water he called, and he called for fire,
For sailors and workmen true,
"Come, build me engines, great and s rong,
We'll have," quoth he, "a change ere long;"
We'll try what steam can do."

Old King Coal was a merry old soul;
"'Tis fairly done," quoth he,
When he saw the myriad wheels at work
O'er all the land and sea.
They spread the bones and strength of men,
They hammered, wove and spun;
There was naught too great, too mean or small;
The giant Steam had power for all—
His work was never done.

Old King Coal was a merry old soul;
Quoth he, "We travel slow,
I must dare to roam the wide world round
At last as the wild winds blow."
And he called for his skilful engineers,
And soon through hills and dales,
O'er rivers wide, through tunnels vast,
The flying trains like lightning passed,
On the ribs of mighty rails.

Old King Coal was a merry old soul;
A merry old soul is he;
May he ever fail in the land we love,
Who burn his fuel so great and free.
While his miners mine and his engines work,
Through all our happy land,
We shall flourish fair in the morning light,
And our name, and our fame, and our might, and our right,
In front of the world shall stand.

Tennessee News.

Robertson county has six distilleries in operation.

Mosquitoes have registered at all the Memphis theatres.

A first class theatre will be erected in Memphis, on Main street.

Several car loads of marble have been shipped from Rogersville.

The next Gubanatorial and Legislative canvass in Tennessee will be made on the funding issue. Andrew Johnson is the man to lead the anti funding hosts.

Alabama News.

The police of Mobile have new uniforms.

Greenville has mumps in great abundance.

A new and elegant Episcopal Church is being built in Selma.

A terrific tornado passed through Crenshaw, Coffee and Dade counties on Tuesday last, demolishing houses, and sweeping everything before it.

Figures.

A Harrison county (Kentucky) farmer, has an ear of corn containing 1,636 grains.

It took 21,000 yards of carpeting to satisfy the new Sherman House in Chicago.

The District of Columbia has 952 industrial establishments, not including Congress.

The owner of American Girl offers to trot her against any horse in the world for $2,500.

Briefs.

Epitaph of a photographer—Taken from life.

The rock upon which the English Cabinet split—Glad-stone.

Immense droves of Texas cattle are going to Kansas.

A Detroit butcher has a sign hanging over his retail scales which reads: "A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."—Proverbs, xi, 1.

An Alabamian was gazing in Columbus about seeing a cow eat a rock as big as a man's head. A Georgian standing by thought that an insignificant performance. In his State there was a *cow et a county*. Alabama gave up.

☞ The original Ravels are all alive, but the youngest is more than sixty years old. When this troupe was last in the United States, two ladies were riding in a car and wished to open the window near them. They failed, and one suggested asking the aid of an old gentleman sitting on the seat next behind them. "Oh, no," responded the other, "don't trouble the old man." To their astonishment, this aged individual rose, stepped in the aisle, made a low bow to the young ladies, pushes turned a somersault forward and then one backward. After this he made another bow, and then threw up the window. This was Gabriel Ravel, aged seventy.

DYING COMFORTABLE.—In the wreck of the Northfleet, one navvy who was saved was heard by the correspondent of the London Standard saying: "When I saw what was up I said, 'so I, I'm agoin' to die, and damn it I may as well do it as comfortable as I can, and so I lit my pipe." There was no high feeling in that man, says the special, but there was an infinite capacity for discipline. Fear did not overpower him in any degree. He thought a smoke, even in the face of death, still an object worth desiring.

WHY CURTIS RESIGNED.—The letter of Geo. W. Curtis, resigning as a member of the civil service board, is as follows:

WEST NEWBRIGHTON, N. Y., March 18.

DEAR SIR—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of the civil service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the advisory board of the civil service.

Swallowing a Man.

John Thomas was relating his experience in the Conway House, and among other things he declared that he could eat a man whole.

"Bah!" cried Tom Staples, a red faced woodsman, weighing at least two hundred; "p'haps you could swallow me?"

"Yes."

"I'd like to see you do it."

"I can do it."

"I'll bet you fifty dollars you can't."

"I'll take that bet."

"Then let's see you begin."

"Not now. I have just eaten my supper. I will do it to-morrow morning, in the presence of as many witnesses as you may choose, and it shall be done in the square in front of the hotel."

This was agreed to, and the money was put up. By the following morning the news that John Thomas was to swallow Tom Staples whole had become widespread, and a vast concourse, embracing men, women and children, had assembled to witness the wonderful fact.

At the appointed time the chief actors appeared in the square. John was smiling contentedly, as though sure of success, while quite a few looked timid and uneasy, as though not of highest concerning what was to become of "Are

"All ready?" asked John.

"Soon as you" and red Tom? "begin as soon as you please."

"Will you [illegible] your hat?"

"Certain."

"Now your boots."

Tom removed his boots.

"Next you will need to [illegible] your coat. Those big brass buttons might stick in my throat."

Tom took off his coat, and as he did it upon the ground one of the cooks came from the hotel with a pail of melted lard and a big whitewash brush which he deposited by the side of John Thomas.

"Now, gummed John, you'll take off your stockings and then remove your pants and shirt."

"Eh? D'ye mean me to strip stark naked?" queried Tom, aghast.

"Of course I do. The agreement was that I should swallow you. You are meat, your clothes are not, nor were they in the bond. If you will strip I will give you a thorough greasing, and double the bet if you wish. I know I can swallow—or, at all events, I can try!"

[illegible] and [illegible]

☞ A St. Louis lady whose foot had been pressed in a street car by a gentleman, thought she would make an example of him. She returned the pressure, looked languishing, and all that sort of thing, and when she alighted tacitly invited him to follow. Arriving at her home, she invited him in, and he accepted, was brought face to face with her husband. She recognized the latter gentleman to "wade into" the former, and detailed the circumstances of the affair. The husband politely dismissed the guest with the pressing foot, and then turned about and beat his wife for inviting such familiarities.

Reading Notices.

THE Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. apr6—d&w4w

NATIVE PEARL VERSUS PORCELAIN.—Dentist's ware is a poor substitute for Nature's. Let those who do believe, use the SOZODONT, which, if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy.
apr8—d1w&w1t

USE Dooley's Yeast Powder if you relish light, sweet, wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Pastry, etc. Your grocer sells it. Full weight and strength.
apr8—deod1w&w1t

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—Each year finds "Brown's Bronchial Troches" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.
apr8—d3t-tues-thurs-sat

"IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM," for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases. Dr. Tutt's celebrated Expectorant. Pleasant to take.
apr8—d1w&w1t

I SHALL ever consider Simmons' Liver Regulator as the preserver of the life of my little son, who is now in blooming health.
MRS. ELLEN MEACHAM,
Chattanoochee, Fla.
apr8—deod1w&w1t

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.
These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— 2ec25—deod1y

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.
oct2—d1y

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga; $1 50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists everywhere.
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
MR. L. H. BRADFIELD—Sir: Please forward us, immediately, another supply of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,
HUNTER & ALEXANDER.
I could add a thousand other certificates but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. All I ask is a trial.
J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.
For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta.
mar30 eod1yr

HOME OF HEALTH.—Travelers from the South will find Dr. E. P. Miller's Home of Health, 39 and 41 W. 26th street, one of the most desirable places to live in New York City. The location is first-class; rooms large, airy and elegant; table excellent; and prices reasonable. The celebrated Turkish Baths, the Electric Baths, Swedish Movements and Lifting Cure are in the establishment. Transient or permanent boarders accommodated. Send for circular. Address E. P. Miller, M. D., 39 and 41 W. 26th St., N. Y.
mar26—deod10t

"CHEERFUL VOICES" FOR SCHOOLS. | "DEMS IF STRAUSS!" ALL BUY IT.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT the remark. CLARKE'S able character of this Model Instruction Book. From the first it has taken the NEW lead, rolling largely, and eliciting high commendations from those well qualified to METHOD judge. Musical Writers for the papers say: "Likely to become as popular as Richard- FOR son's."—"The very book!"—"Among notices, every article has justly placed it far above REED any similar book.' "Attracts and allures the pupil"—"Overflowing with pure ORGANS. melodies."
PRICE $3 80. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

"SPARKLING RUBIES" FOR SAB. SC'LS | "MUSICAL TREASURE" ALL TRY IT.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON, 711 Broadway, New York.
apr18—dwed&sat&w1w mar19—

NOTICE.

DR. F. C. FORD now offers his services to the citizens of Atlanta and country for the Practice of Medicine in general of Acute and Chronic Diseases of Male and Female. Also, for the practice and cure of Cancers, Old Ulcers, &c. My practice guaranteed in Cancers, Old Ulcers, &c. No cure no charge for practice. Office at the Drug Store of Drs. Hoard, Craig & Co., in the Kimball House, Decatur street.
DR. F. C. FORD.

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarksville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to E. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. (Atlanta 1,050). For pure air, good water and good health, cannot be surpassed in upper Georgia.
ED. W. HOLLAND.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as little is always required. Every housekeeper in the land who has used it knows this to be true. Put up full, net weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
mar4—deod1m NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the brick work of New Methodist Church at Newnan, Georgia, will be received by the Building Committee until the 8th of April. Plan, specifications and detail drawings can be seen by calling on T. H. Thompson. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
J. E. DENT, Chairman B. C.
Y. H. THOMPSON, Secretary. apr6—d1w

SPRING TRADE!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
—TO—
Country Jewelers,
—AND—
MERCHANTS AND PURCHASERS
OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY,
—AND—
GORHAM & CO.'S STERLING SILVERWARE.
Largest Stock in the State!
All Fresh and New—Bought for Cash!

FOR SALE
By Single Piece or Quantity, at
Our Retail Prices!
which are Lower than any other dealers
WHOLESALE PRICE

We offer to our CUSTOMERS all our Fresh and New Style Goods at these LOW PRICES, as it is our intention to always keep up the well earned reputation of this store for keeping the GREATEST VARIETY, THE NEWEST STYLES, THE
Finest Quality and the Lowest Prices!

PURCHASERS,

Do not buy a single article in Jewery before you examine this elegant stock and our Low Price s.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SHARP'S OLD STAND,
33 Whitehall Street,
B. W. BRISCOE.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All goods sold by us Engraved in superior style FREE OF CHARGE.
Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and Warranted. We have the best Watchmakers, Jewelers and Engravers South of Mason & Dixon's Line.
apr1-d1m

GUTHMAN & HAAS' SPECIALTIES.

JERSEY CIDER, Holland Curacoa, Anisette de Bordeaux, Mariechino, Chartreuse, Rhine Wines, Van Jansen's Royal Schiedam Schnapps,
OLD TRIUMPH BOURBON
AND
PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKEY.
Also, a general assortment of other pure wines and liquors.
mar23-d1y

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.
LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.
ORDER WORK SOLICITED.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.
KEOCH & THORNE,
254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov26-d1yr

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Modallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of
SEWER PIPE
from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as
Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.
We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may21—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

Sterling's Southern Series
—OF—
Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as they are the only Purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.
Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:
Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—GENTLEMEN: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave with me, such commination as the limited amount of leasure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several republic additions, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While there ought not to be anything offered for adoption in the public school system, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the pages of these books so liberal a recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern Independence will be soonest achieved by producing, as far as possible, every necessary for its supply of all our wants, both material and mental, upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be pleased to see the books extensively used.
Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
Superintendent Common Schools.
J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers,
Macon, Georgia.
apr6-d1f

To the Traveling Public.

I WOULD respectfully inform persons wishing transportation
From Duluth, Georgia,
On the Air-Line Railroad, to
Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta,
or any other point of the surrounding country, that am prepared with good conveyances. Charges moderate.
J. A. HOWELL.
Feb18—d1f

NOTICE.

DR. B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having had experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Seago's store. mar19-d1m

CUMMING AND DULUTH.
HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and make close connecting, with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrive at Duluth at 2 o'clock P. M. Leave Duluth at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrive at Atlanta, via Duluth, at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrive at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.
Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
mar2—deod1m

INKS Ink-mixing Block and never fades. Sole agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO. 55 Beekman Street, New York. mar. 7-d1f

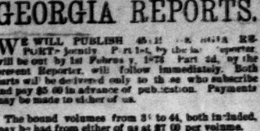
ARCHITECTURE
Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for the letting of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.
jan4-d1y

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH about [illegible] REPORTS Jointly. Printed by the same operator, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, of the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.
The bound volumes from 31 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.
N. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
jan19—d3mo

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!



VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!
TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.
CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time to gross for Meals, and at fair hours.
CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.
Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a
Splendid Line of Steamships,
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.
The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are
Unrivaled on the Coast.
Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—d1f

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans
SHORT LINE!
ALL RAIL!
Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 50	A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	5 35	P. M.
Leave Atlanta	8 00	P. M.
Arrive at Montgomery	8 00	A. M.
Leave Montgomery	8 10	P. M.
Arrive at Mobile	7 30	A. M.
Leave Montgomery	8 00	A. M.
Arrive at Mobile	5 35	P. M.
Leave Mobile	8 30	A. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	7 35	P. M.
Leave Mobile	5 45	P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	11 50	P. M.

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.
Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.
Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:
Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Selma, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.
Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss.
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston, and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.
By this line you save time and distance, being
46 Miles Shorter
to Selma and all points west of Selma, and
101 Miles Shorter
to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma Rome and Dalton route.
296 Miles Shorter
to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.
365 Miles Shorter
to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,
AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in favor of one on account of being Emigrants.
When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.
The recent completion of the magnificent bridger over Tensas and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.
No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the line.
Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable line to
Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okaloona and Corinth, Miss.,
Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.
Rates always as low as by any other route. Be checked through to all terminal points.
Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point
Montgomery and Mobile.
H. F. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FORNACHE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs.
july29—ox12—deod1y

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,
LEE & HIGHTWER,
DEALERS IN
HORSES AND MULES,
Opposite Passenger Depot, All
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA
PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as elegant and safe vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.
Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodations—or, will drive stock to pasture and market. Rates of
Double Entry Book-Keeper.
A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience as Double Entry Book Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17-d1f

INHALING SYSTEM!

DR. J. A. JONES
IS NOW PRACTICING AT THE
KIMBALL HOUSE, Atlanta, Ga.

WHERE he has been induced to extend his stay until the 15TH OF MAY, (and on his way to New York.) DR. JONES, will practice at the STANTON HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., FROM THE 1ST TO THE 15TH OF MAY, 1873. Letters containing one dollar will be answered, others not read. Dr. Jones desires after the 15th of May will be JOHANNES A. JONES, M. D.,
New York City P. O.

Letters on Prevalent Diseases that Affect the American Nation.

SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC CATARRH
BY DR. J. A. JONES.

THE above cut represents DR. JONES' new method of curing diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Tracheitis, Laryngitis, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchial Troubles, Hoarseness, breaking up Congestion of the Lungs and Liver, and effecting cures of the Respiratory Organs with certainty and ease, that cannot be reached by any other method.
His remedies are reduced to warm spray—are specific in their nature; they reach the whole diseased surface at every breath; they are carried directly into the blood without having to go through the process of digestion; only certain prepared remedies can be used by the system.
A few so-called family doctors are experimenting with the inhaler and their Curatives, Catifacs, and other relics of barbarism peculiar to that practice—the result is, they are destroying the reputation of the only system that will cure Throat Diseases. Only certain mild remedies can be taken into the Lungs, and they are not kept by druggists nor known to the general profession.
1st. Of the head—heavy, dull, aching over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight or heat, of coldness on top of the head, snapping and cracking noise in the ears, dullness of hearing—often the secretion collects in middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness—the inner membrane being the same from the head through the whole alimentary canal, and down into the lungs, it has but to extend itself to affect the whole system. It becomes virulent in the nose sometimes, causing a tenderness, or producing offensive breath, discharges of yellowish matter and scabs the shape of the nostrils, or if the partition bone is only affected, then the lachars are flat, and when they discharge, which is generally after exertion, the nose is open, the patient breathes more easily and the head feels more clear—the heaviness over the eyes and across the forehead is seldom entirely gone, but it is aggravated by every fresh cold. The offensive smell for which the unfortunate chews many kinds of drugs to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a positive nuisance, which persons of both sexes are, on account of this loathsome and offensive disease, called OZOENA, which has now assumed a Tertiary form of Cancer, destroying everything but the outside skin, letting the nose sink in, extending to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Layringetis, Trachetis, Bronchitis, etc.

SYMPTOMS OF THE THROAT.

A collection of tenacious slimy secretion falling down into the throat and thrown out—tickling, rasping, hoarseness and scraping to keep open the wind pipe; difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breast bone; tenderness in the left side; rheumatic pains between the shoulders; stiff neck on taking cold; palpitation of the heart; torpid liver; sometimes a yellow complexion; general dull and heavy feeling; extreme shortness of breath; soreness of stomach pit; bloated sensation; belching of wind; yawning; coughing. Keeping mouth open to breathe; distress, sleepless nights; worse when lying down, and it now terminates either in Consumption of the Lungs, or follows the same membrane through the whole alimentary and urinal canal, causing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Inflammation of the Bladder, troubles in the Urinary Organs, (and in women, nearly the whole train of female diseases,) and general Consumption, emaciation, complete prostration, etc., with all of which, and many other symptoms, called by twenty different names, the sufferer may exist for a while. Dr. Jones cures this dangerous and insidious disease by the Ozoena System—using specific medicines known only to himself, applied to the disease surface, in the form of spray. He relieves the sufferer in a few minutes and supplies the patient with all that is required to finish the cure at home.

OZOENA.
An Offensive Disease in the Nose.

Which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, the shape of the nostril—sometimes flat, often tainted with blood and matter; causing weight and dull aching over the eyes, headache, loss of memory, giddiness, etc. This disease is often caused by neglected colds, by suppressed skin diseases, Scrofula, Scarlet Fever, Parasites, Syphilis, and other contagious diseases, and is itself contagious. It often extends to the throat, producing Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and CONSUMPTION. It is a Tertiary form of Cancer, DESTROYING the NOSE and THROAT when too long neglected. DR. JONES is the ONLY Physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing this dangerous and offensive disease. He destroys the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and CURES the disease in a short time. For this disease Dr. Jones has special instruments with which to apply his specific remedies to the spot. Nasal Douches and catarrh remedies generally drive this disease to the lungs more quickly.

Letter No. 3.

By DR. J. A. JONES, of London.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH

Prevalent in America and Europe.

1. OF THE HEAD.—Tingling, itching, with a sense of dryness and obstruction of the nose, sneezing, running of a watery secretion; as it progresses, the secretion becomes mucous, entire obstruction of one or both nostrils, hawking, clearing of the throat, coughing, etc. 2. Catarrh of the Chest prevails as an epidemic sometimes, and is called influenza; with or without fever, and many of the symptoms just mentioned; there is oppression across the breast, rawness and burning of the throat, first dry, afterward a copious secretion of mucous, which may become copious; or fleshy, fibrous, or tough. 3. Catarrh of the Stomach—pain in the head, and dull feelings, a sense of soreness, extending under the breast bone to the stomach pit; the fits of coughing may occasion vomiting. Oppression, prostration; as the disease progresses, the sputa becomes sour and viscid. This disease is called the Gripe by some. Catarrhal Inflammation of the eyes arises from colds, causes obstruction of the ear passages, watery eyes, fistula, lachrymalis, dimness of vision, etc.

SUPPRESSED CATARRH may produce inflammation of the lungs, brain or eyes, or give rise to rheumatism, nervous disorders, weeping, moaning, tremors and convulsions, fever-sores, chilblains, starting, twitching, palpitation of the heart, etc. When the frontal sinuses above the eyes, posterior and anterior nasal passages become clogged up, and even the antrum or cavity of the cheek bone become filled, or partly, it often produces a pressure on the nerves that supply these parts, and pains like the most excruciating neuralgia. The [illegible] disease follows the mucous membrane through the eustachian tubes to all parts of the same membrane of the ear, causing deafness, [illegible] often tainted with blood and matter; causing weight and dull aching over the eyes, headache, loss of memory, giddiness, etc. This disease is often caused by neglected colds, by suppressed skin diseases, Scrofula, Scarlet Fever, Parasites, Syphilis, and other contagious diseases, and is itself contagious. It often extends to the throat, producing Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and CONSUMPTION. It is a Tertiary form of Cancer, DESTROYING the NOSE and THROAT when too long neglected. DR. JONES is the ONLY Physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing this dangerous and offensive disease. He destroys the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and CURES the disease in a short time. For this disease Dr. Jones has special instruments with which to apply his specific remedies to the spot. Nasal Douches and catarrh remedies generally drive this disease to the lungs more quickly.

Dr. Jones' fees are very [illegible] $5 to $5 00. His terms are cash. His fees are considered very low for the great amount of good he does.

Opthalmia, or Sore Eyes.

Of these there are nine prominent varieties, each of which have peculiarities, but are very much alike in many respects, and are cured by Dr. Jones without the use of the knife. Can see any head in from twenty-four hours to a month or two. Fee, $5 00 to $10 00, and no [illegible] with him [illegible] for any case.

Strabismus or Cross-Eyedness

Is a contraction of eye or eyes of the muscles of the eye; it is [illegible] by drawing the muscle which is contracted; is attended with no danger, and is on the surface of the eyeball; can be cured in each case in twenty years, and in many cases much sooner; is painless, unpleasant, and right by a surgical operation which we are prepared to do at home.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	8 00	A. M
Leaves Augusta	5 30	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 00	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	2 00	A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6 15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	5 15	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	4 45	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	7 00	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	7	A. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	4	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	6	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	7	A. M
Leaves Macon	5	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7	P. M
Arrives at Macon	5	A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	5	P. M
Leaves Macon	7	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7	A. M
Arrives at Macon	5	A. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	7	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	6	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	7	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	4	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	9	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6	P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	7	P. M
Arrives at Dalton	4	A. M
Leaves Dalton	7	A. M
Arrives in Atlanta	4	P. M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.
MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	6	A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8	A. M.
Leave Kingston	10	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	12	M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	2	P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	4	P. M.
Leave Kingston	6	P. M.
Arrive at Rome	8	P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.
TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:30	A M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:30	P M
Arrive Nashville	12:45	A M
Arrive McKenzie	8:30	A M
Arrive Memphis	3:10	P M
Arrive Little Rock		P M
Arrive Fulton City	10:30	A M
Arrive Columbus	12:00 noon	
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11:00	P M

ALBERT R. WREN,
Southeast A[illegible]
Atlanta, [illegible]

Savannah, Griffin and Northern Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	2	P M
Arrives at Newnan	3	P M
Leaves Newnan	4	A M
Arrives at Griffin	5	A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Roads.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	1	A M
Arrives at West Point	4	A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7	A M
Arrives at West Point	11	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

| | |